

A LIST OF CURRENT STUDIES

POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

BR Number 2

Spring 1963

Bureau of Intelligence and Research

External Research Staff

State Dept. review completed



External Research Lists Published in the Social Science Series

- 1.19 USSR and Eastern Europe
- 2.19 East Asia
- 3.19 Southeast Asia and Southwest Pacific
- 4.19 South Asia
- 5.19 Western Europe
- 6.19 Middle East
- 7.19 Africa
- 8.10 American Republics
- 9.19 Great Britain and Canada
- 10.19 International Affairs

POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

CHANGE	Cultural, Developmental, Migratory, Political, Social, Social Mobility	1-5
COGNITION	Attitudes, Learning, Perception, Public Opinion, Values	6-8
COMMUNICATION	Cross-Cultural, Interaction, Interpersonal, Inter-Group, International	9-12
CONFLICT	Analysis, Cold War, Deterrence, Insurgency, Management, War	13-18
DECISION-MAKING	Individual, Corporate, Executive, Organizational	19-20
GROUPS	Communities, Ethnic, Families, Small Groups, Societies, Tribes	21-22
INDIVIDUAL	Acculturation, Behavior, Role Playing, Socialization, Stress	23-27
LEADERSHIP	Elites, Power Structures, Styles	28-30
METHODOLOGY	Evaluation, Theory, Research Design	31-34
MOTIVATION	Coercion, External, Influence, Internal, Persuasion, Suggestibility	35-36
NEGOTIATION	Interperson, Inter-Group, International, Simulation	37
SIMULATION	Human, Machine, Mathematical	38-39
SYSTEMS	Authoritarian, Organizational, Political, Religious	40-44

Indices

AUTHOR INDEX.....	45-52
GEOGRAPHIC AREA INDEX	53-56
ORGANIZATION AND ABBREVIATION INDEX	57-60

Selection Criteria

Contributors to this list and those who use it may be interested in knowing the general criteria which guided decisions to include items. A number of otherwise valuable studies were excluded because they did not fit the specifications which have been evolved:

1. IS IT BEHAVIORAL? Only those projects were accepted which are primarily comparative, analytical, empirical, experimental, evaluative, and holistic in nature. Some excellent studies were excluded because they were judged to be mainly descriptive, historical, or normative in approach. They will be included in the Social Science Research lists.
2. DOES IT RELATE TO POLITICAL PROCESSES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS? Judgments based on this criterion were sometimes very difficult to make and a number of decisions were necessarily arbitrary. This was particularly the case with experimental research. Some exceptions were made for anthropological and sociological studies which are not directly related to political processes but still appeared to be of immediate interest to specialists concentrating on particular countries or regions.
3. IS IT CURRENT? The large majority of studies listed here are either in progress or were completed and published in 1963. A small number of papers and books completed since July 1962 were included because of their obvious relevance. Articles and short papers with an estimated completion date later than the end of 1963 were excluded, but longer deadlines were permitted for monographs, books, and continuing studies.
4. IS IT ANNOTATED? Some projects were omitted because it was virtually impossible to determine from the title alone whether they were pertinent to the study of political dynamics and international relations.

Recipients of this second edition of *POLITICAL BEHAVIOR* will perceive that it is now extensively annotated and that cross indexing locates each study by author, nature of research, and country or region studied. The organization index also includes the names of behavioral science research centers cited.

Most of the annotations are based on information provided by the authors. The External Research Staff assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of statements of fact or the conclusions expressed. The initials ECD stand for the "estimated completion date" suggested by the author. In the few cases where the completion date is uncertain, the notation "indef." follows the title.

Items preceded by an asterisk are in the External Research Staff library and can be obtained on loan *BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS*. Requests should be addressed to the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, External Research Staff, Department of State, or telephoned to Code 182, Ext. 2137. Requesters are reminded that authors' rights to their texts should be strictly honored. *NON-GOVERNMENTAL REQUESTERS* should address their inquiries directly to the author at the address given in the text.

- 1.01--ARENSBERG, Conrad M. (Professor, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University)

THE EUROPEAN CULTURE PATTERN: OVERVIEW, VARIATION, AND DIFFUSION (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association (AAA), Chicago, November 1962)

For a more precise understanding of what is involved in the world-wide trends of "westernization", urbanization, industrialization, and national integration, it is necessary to identify and classify those elements of European, Mediterranean and Middle-Eastern culture which are being exported to extra-European cultures around the world.

- 1.02--ASHFORD, Douglas E. (Professor, School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D. C.)

THE POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT: LOCAL REFORM IN MOROCCO, TUNISIA, AND PAKISTAN (Research, ECD January 1964)

A comparison of how efforts to develop local government and popular understanding of government relates to the political process in Morocco, Tunisia, and Pakistan. The character of the three regimes is interpreted in terms of the initial conceptualization and implementation of local reforms, economic planning, agrarian reform, administrative reorganization, and institutional innovation.

- 1.03--BEARDSLEY, Richard K. (University of Michigan)

JAPAN IS NOT "WESTERNIZED" (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

The term "Westernization" is unsuited to the analysis of change in Japan. Elements of Western culture such as religion, philosophy, arts, or alphabetic script, if adopted at all, have tended to be alternatives to Japanese equivalents, not substitutes for them. Japan may abandon its cultural tradition by advancing beyond it, not by moving laterally toward the Western style.

- 1.04--BENSON, Oliver (ed.) (Chairman, Graduate International Studies Program, University of Oklahoma)

THE EMERGENT NATIONS (Book, published March 1963)

A collection of articles on the emergent nations, dealing with the legacy of imperialism, social tensions, economic development, political viability, Soviet policy of uneven development, U.S. economic policies, and geographic considerations.

- 1.05--BIESANZ, John B. (Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Wayne State University)

SOCIAL PATTERNS IN COSTA RICA (Book, ECD 1963)

A general study of Costa Rica, somewhat along the lines of Costa Rican Life, by John and Mavis Biesanz, Columbia University Press, 1944. Field research initiated January-February 1963. Further research in Costa Rica is contemplated.

- 1.06--CARTER, Gwendolen M. (Professor, Department of Government, Smith College)

SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA (Book, ECD Indef.)

- 1.07--CONVERSE, Philip E. (Senior Study Director, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research (SRC/ISR) University of Michigan)

A STUDY OF POLITICAL STABILITY AND CHANGE (Book, ECD September 1964)

Study based on a time analysis of a four-year, five-wave panel of interviews with a probability sample of the national electorate over the period 1956-1960. It will focus on patterns of stability and change in public attitudes relevant to voting behavior.

- 1.08--COOK, Robert C. (President, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D. C.)

THE POPULATION EXPLOSION AS A HUMAN ARTIFACT (Paper presented at annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association (AOA) Washington, D. C., March 1963)

Current unprecedented rates of population increase have a profound impact on the social, economic and political organization of the countries caught in these population explosions. This paper outlines the impact and interaction between the cultural moves of the human species today and the rate of population increase which is engendered essentially by a cultural lag in one area (birth).

- 1.09--DE FLEUR, Melvin L. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Indiana University)

THE SOCIAL BYPRODUCTS OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (Continuing research)

A series of studies of social problems which have resulted from rapid social, economic, population, and industrial change. Specifically, delinquency and school dropouts were studied in Cordoba, Argentina. Other studies are incomplete or in the planning stage.

- 1.10--DE GRAZIA, Alfred (Professor, Department of Government, New York University (NYU))

THE NEW POLITICAL ORDER (Book, ECD 1964)

Common elements in human behavior upon which an international order can be built.

- 1.11--DUNN, Stephen P. (NYU)

THE GREAT RUSSIAN PEASANT: CULTURE CHANGE OR CULTURAL EXPANSION (Continuing research)

Ethnographic studies of the Great Russians before and since 1917 indicate that rural folk societies are developing in classic fashion. Therefore, it is not proper to speak of directed culture change in the European USSR, as can be done in the Asiatic and Far Northern areas.

- 1.12--FELDMESSER, Robert A. (Research Fellow, Russian Research Center (RRC), Harvard University)

SOCIAL MOBILITY IN THE SOVIET UNION (Book, ECD December 1963)

An historical study of the rates and mechanisms of vertical social mobility. Particular emphasis placed upon the effects of ideology and of political

ical decisions, and upon the role of the educational system. Insofar as possible, comparisons are made with corresponding processes in another society.

- 1.13--FRIEDL, Ernestine (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Queens College)

URBANIZATION OF RURAL MIGRANTS TO ATHENS (Book, ECD 1965)

Project is planned for academic year 1963-64 when field work will be done in Greece.

- 1.14--GERLACH, Luther P. (Lafayette College)

*TRADERS ON BICYCLES: A STUDY OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND CULTURE CHANGE AMONG THE DIGO OF KENYA, EAST AFRICA (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Bicycle-mounted Digo traders have brought about desirable dietary changes by distributing fish, milk and agricultural produce in places where these items were previously unavailable. These traders are simultaneously capitalists, managers, planners, innovators, agents of culture change and economic development, and often proponents of political stability. Government officials have sometimes initiated programs which hindered such entrepreneurship.

- 1.15--GERSCHENKRON, Alexander (Professor, Department of Economics, Harvard University)

THE CHANGEABILITY OF A DICTATORSHIP (Article, published in World Politics, July 1962)

- 1.16--GOODNOW, Henry F. (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Colorado)

THE NEW BUREAUCRACIES (Book, ECD August 1963)

A theoretical, comparative and prescriptive analysis of political power in the "developing" countries.

- 1.17--GUTTMACHER, Alan (President, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, New York, New York)

THE EMOTIONAL THREAT OF TOO MANY PEOPLE (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Man is an adaptable organism, but what would a completely tenanted planet do to his sense of the aesthetic and the beautiful? Would this change human personality? What are the effects of population density on social behavior? Examples of research with rat populations are presented. Data indicate that a world universally overpopulated presents a risk to the human animal. Consideration is given to the range of the problem and to potential measures for its solution.

- 1.18--HALPERN, Manfred (Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, Princeton University)

THE POLITICS OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (Book to be published in Fall of 1963 by Princeton University Press)

- 1.19--HAMILTON, James W. (University of Michigan)

*EFFECTS OF THE THAI MARKET ON KAREN LIFE (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Seventeen months of field investigation among the Pwo Karen in Northern Thailand reveals that the social order of this group is breaking down. The Karen are becoming peasants.

- 1.20--HEATH, Dwight B. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Brown University)

PROFILES OF CHANGE IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Article completed; to be published in 1963)

Most situations of economic development involve significant contacts among members of several cultures. In any such situation, one may fruitfully analyze change in terms of how each group affects and is affected by each of the others, and how each aspect of culture is affected within each of the systems.

- 1.21--HICKMAN, John M. (Cornell University)

PERUVIAN AYMARA AND THEIR DIALECTIC OF PROGRESS (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

For both the Aymara and the Peruvian government, "progress" is the process of integration into the national life. This paper summarizes ten months of field investigation to determine the extent to which this integration has occurred.

- 1.22--HINTON, Thomas B. (University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA))

THE VILLAGE HIERARCHY AS A FACTOR IN CORA ACCULTURATION (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

The Cora, an Indian group of Western Mexico, live in a strongly integrated society which is hostile toward outsiders and resistant to change. Formal authority is based on a civil-religious hierarchy.

- 1.23--HUANG, Lucy Jen (Assistant Professor, Department of Social Studies, Lake Erie College)

THE CHANGING PARENT-YOUTH RELATIONSHIP AND NEW IN-LAW PROBLEMS IN COMMUNIST CHINA (Article completed, Fall 1962)

A paper tracing the change in parent-youth relationship from pre-communist days to the present time. The status of the mother-in-law has been demoted while that of the daughter-in-law has been promoted to the key position, due to gainful employment of married women in the communist regime.

- 1.24--HUANG, Lucy Jen (Assistant Professor, Department of Social Studies, Lake Erie College)

NOVEL PATTERNS OF COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE IN THE COMMUNIST CHINESE COMMUNES (Article, ECD June 1963, for Human Ecology Fund)

This paper discusses the novel improvisations among Commune youth in their courtship practices and marriage patterns, combining the traditional and the new in order to adjust to the drastic change in China under the new regime. Conflicts between the

CHANGE

3

old and the new values and attitudes are observed and discussed, presenting both the regime leaders' views as well as those of the Commune members themselves.

- 1.25--INKELES, Alex (Professor of Sociology, Center for International Affairs (CIAF), Harvard University)

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF MODERNIZATION (Book, ECD September 1965)

A study of changes in attitudes, values, and world view produced by change from traditional occupations to industrial work. It is being carried out by survey procedures using the same instrument in three different underdeveloped countries. Dr. Inkeles is in charge of field work in Chile, Dr. Howard Shuman is field director in Pakistan, and Dr. Edward Ryan is conducting the work in Nigeria.

- 1.26--KENNY, Michael (Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Catholic University of America)

ASSIMILATION AND INTEGRATION OF 20th CENTURY SPANISH EXPATRIATES IN CUBA AND MEXICO (Book, ECD Fall 1963)

- 1.27--KENNY, Michael (Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Catholic University of America)

THE CURRENT IMPACT OF CUBAN REFUGEES IN SPAIN (Article, ECD October 1963)

A controlled experimental study of a Spanish-born group who have spent many years in Cuba and who have now fled that country and face the problem of re-integration into their Spanish societies as "returned immigrants". Consideration will be given to the study of their group affiliations, voluntary associations, and realignment with original kinship groups. It will also assess the degree of their social disorganization consequent with their return and the degree to which they may be innovators of cultural change.

- 1.28--KLASS, Morton (Bennington College)

THE WORSHIP OF KALI IN TRINIDAD (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

East Indian Kali worship is fitted into the larger religious life of a village in Trinidad and sheds light on processes of culture change.

- 1.29--KNOX, John B. (Professor) and HILL, Vicki (Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee)

FAMILY SIZE, STATUS AND MOBILITY: SOME ARGENTINE AND AMERICAN DATA (Paper, ECD April 1963)

- 1.30--KUNSTADTER, Peter (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Princeton University)

TRIBAL INTEGRATION AND CONTRASTING ECONOMIC TYPES IN NORTHERN THAILAND (Research ECD 1965)

Fourteen months of anthropological field work will be done among the Lawa tribe in Northern Thailand. Two communities, one with shifting cultivation, and one with settled, irrigated agriculture, will be studied intensively in order to determine the relationship of economic activities to other aspects of social organization and to the integration of the communities into the national society.

relationship of economic activities to other aspects of social organization and to the integration of the communities into the national society.

- 1.31--LANG, Gottfried O. (Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Catholic University of America)

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGE AMONG THE SUKUMA OF TANGANYIKA (continuing research)

This long-range project focusses on social and cultural change, the influence of chiefs, education, medical personnel, indigenous and non-indigenous trade, and the missionary. Primary emphasis is placed on changing locality groups, political structures on a local and regional level, and on newly developing patterns of cooperative groups.

- 1.32--LERNER, Daniel (Professor of Sociology, Department of Economics and Social Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (MIT))

THE REVOLUTION OF RISING FRUSTRATIONS (Article, ECD 1963)

Empirical and statistical analyses of the failure of the "revolution of rising expectations" in the 1950's

- 1.33--LEVY, Marion J., Jr. (Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Princeton University)

INTERNATIONAL VARIATIONS IN SOCIETIES (Book, completed March 1963)

Three comparative analyses: 1) The comparison of relatively modernized and relatively non-modernized societies; 2) The comparison of those things which all societies have in common with the variations which overlie these common features; and (3) The problems of modernization for relatively non-modernized societies as compared with the problems of stability for the relatively highly modernized societies.

- 1.34--LEVY, Marion J. Jr., (Professor, Department of Sociology--Anthropology, Princeton University)

THE SOCIAL BASIS OF MODERNIZATION OF JAPAN (Books, ECD indef.)

A study of the basis from which change took place in Japan. It attempts to isolate the constants and variables in the historical basis of change by contrasting the features of the Tokugawa society in the period of Iyeyasu with that of Yoshimune.

- 1.35--LIEBERMAN, E. James (School of Public Health, Harvard University)

NON-VIOLENT AGGRESSION: AN APPROACH TO SOCIAL CHANGE (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Mankind must develop the ability to cope with--not avoid or suppress--social change and conflict. The mental health professions have had much experience with constructively aggressive, i.e., non-violent, approaches to conflict in individuals and groups. Behavioral sciences can contribute to the sound development of large-scale non-violent techniques by elucidating unconscious assets and liabilities of social movements, cultural factors, and methods of communication and persuasion.

- 1.36--LIPSET, Seymour M. (Director, Institute of International Studies, (IIST) University of California - Berkeley), GLOCK, Charles Y. (Director), and MITCHELL, Robert E. (Survey Research Center (SRC-Calif.) University of California, Berkeley)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT (Articles, ECD July 1964)

A study of university students' attitudes toward national development, based on the analysis of both existing and new survey data. Also, research based on documents concerning educational systems of American and overseas universities.

- 1.37--MELADY, Thomas P. (President, Africa Service Institute, New York, N. Y.)

THE WHITE MAN'S FUTURE IN BLACK AFRICA (Book, published November 1962 by MacFadden-Bartell Corporation)

- 1.38--MOERMAN, Michael (Assistant Professor, School of International Service (SIS) American University)

WESTERN CULTURE AND THE THAI WAY OF LIFE (Paper, ECD February 1963; to be published by Asia Foundation)

Thailand's borrowings from the West are intelligible only through the Thai social system which transforms them. Examples of borrowed traits: cigarettes, milk, toilets, tractors, community development, and public education. Examples of Thai social principles: reciprocity, merit-making, hierarchy, residence rules, and nationalism.

- 1.39--MOSEL, James N. (Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, George Washington University)

COMMUNICATIONS BEHAVIOR AND POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION IN TRANSITIONAL THAILAND (Monograph, completed; to be published in a book edited by Lucian Pye of MIT in Spring 1963 by the Princeton University Press)

- 1.40--MOSS, Leonard W. (Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wayne State University) and CAPPANNARI, Stephen C. (Vanderbilt University)

ITALIAN ETHNOGRAPHY & CULTURAL CHANGE IN SOUTHERN ITALY (Book, ECD June 1964)

Continuing study of emigrants from villages, in Rome, the United States, and Canada. In situ ethnographic analyses of the social organization of villages. Bibliography available from co-authors.

- 1.41--MYERS, Charles A. (Professor, Department of Economics, (MIT) and HARBISON, Frederick (Princeton University)

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (Book, ECD June 1963; to be published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., N.Y., Fall or Winter 1963)

A study of seventy-five countries at four different stages of human resource development, and strategies that should be adopted to meet human resource needs for economic and political modernization.

- 1.42--PITTS, Jesse R. (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Wayne State University)

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN BOURGEOIS FRANCE (Monograph, published in book titled In Search of France by Harvard University Press, February 1963)

- 1.43--SCALAPINO, Robert A. (Professor, Department of Politics, University of California - Berkeley)

KOREA: THE POLITICS OF CHANGE (Article, published in Asian Survey Vol. III, No. 1, January 1963)

An analysis of the major 1962 political activities in South Korea, and to a lesser extent North Korea, and an assessment of the direction the two Koreas' future economic and political policies will take.

- 1.44--SCHWARZ, Henry G. (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Racine)

CHINESE MIGRATION TO THE NORTHWEST AND INNER MONGOLIA (Article, ECD 1963; to be published by China Quarterly).

- 1.45--SEWELL, Granville H. (Instructor, Department of Economics and Social Science, MIT)

MUSHROOM CITIES--IMPLICATIONS OF VILLAGE CITY MIGRATIONS IN TURKEY (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD May 1963)

Description and analysis of the present social and political dilemmas and the potential impact of recent large-scale migrations to Turkish cities by villagers. Focuses mainly on the transitional villager, his personality and characteristics. Based on interviews conducted in Turkish cities and villages and on observations of author.

- 1.46--SINDER, Leon (Long Island University)

SOME NOTES ON CHANGING GENERATIONAL LEVEL ATTITUDES IN KOREA (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Korean attitudes towards age have long been based upon respect, obedience and veneration. The enormous social displacements since World War II have been accompanied by inauguration of a western oriented educational system and a government-directed community development program to encompass 1000 villages. The results have been a revolution of vast proportions in attitudes toward seniors and the attitudes of women toward their former role.

- 1.47--SMELSER, Neil J. (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley)

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN THE DEVELOPING AREAS (Book, ECD Fall 1964)

An attempt to account for the differential occurrence of various types of social disturbances--riots, social movements, religious movements, etc.--in the developing areas of the world. The approach is systematic and comparative.

- 1.48--SMITH, T. Lynn (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Florida)

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Article, ECD 1963)

1.49--SMITH, T. Lynn (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Florida)

URBANIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA (Article, ECD 1963)

1.50--SOARES, Glaucio A. D. (Lecturer, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICAL RADICALISM (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD March 1964)

Correlation, regression, and factor analysis are the techniques used. Census data and electoral statistics in several countries are used and economic development data correlated with percentage of the total vote given to communist, socialist and labor parties or candidates, using states or provinces as units.

1.51--SUTTON, Willis A., Jr., Associate Professor, DUBEY, D. C., and GALLUP, Gladys (Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky)

VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS, THEIR WORK AND RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS (Study made for the National Institute of Community Development, Government of India and published by the Government of India Press, New Delhi, 1962)

Fifteen case studies based on field interviews.

1.52--SWEARER, Howard R. (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, UCLA)

CHANGING ROLES OF THE CPSU UNDER FIRST SECRETARY KHRUSHCHEV (Article published in World Politics October 1962)

1.53--TALBERT, Robert H. (Professor, Department of Sociology) and HALTOM, John F. (Professor, Department of Government) (Texas Christian University (TCU))

POLITICAL CHANGE IN TEXAS: PATTERNS AND POTENTIALS AS REVEALED IN ONE METROPOLITAN COUNTY (Article, Completed 1962)

Analysis of precinct level voting in Tarrant County (Fort Worth) from 1948 through 1962. Evidence suggests the development of Republican strength,

with the probability of strong influence in state and local elections; comparative data for other metropolitan areas in Texas included.

1.54--THORNTON, Thomas P. (5017 Waggaman Circle, McLean, Virginia)

CHINESE COMMUNIST AND SOVIET MODELS FOR REVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Article, ECD Summer 1963)

1.55--VALENTINE, Charles A. (Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington)

SOCIAL STATUS, POLITICAL POWER, AND NATIVE RESPONSES TO EUROPEAN INFLUENCE IN OCEANIA (Article, published by Anthropological Forum 1:1, 1963)

1.56--VOGT, Evon Z. (Professor, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University)

MEXICAN CULTURAL CHANGE (Book, ECD 1965)

A large number of monographs, articles, and field reports on Tzotzil-Tzeltal Indian communities in the Highlands of Chiapas, Mexico and their relationships to the national Mexican political system.

1.57--WHITTEN, Norman E., Jr. (NIMH Research Fellow, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina)

POWER STRUCTURE AND SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES (Article, completed 1963)

A review of the data from 17 Latin American communities to ascertain systematic relations between power and socio-cultural change. A dynamic model is constructed.

1.58--ZOLLSCHAN, G. K. (Assistant Professor) and HIRSCH, Walter (Associate Professor) (Department of Sociology, Purdue University)

EXPLORATIONS IN SOCIAL CHANGE (Book, ECD January 1964, to be published by Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

A symposium of invited contributions on various aspects of social, psychological, economic, and political change.

- 2.01--ASHFORD, Douglas E. (Professor, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University)

PERSPECTIVES OF A NORTH AFRICAN NATIONALIST: AN ANALYSIS OF ISTIQLAL PARTY MILITANTS (Book, completed 1963)

An attitudinal study, based on written questionnaires, of local officials in Morocco. The militants' role in the party, their aspirations, and other political views, are analyzed in terms of basic social characteristics and the militants' earlier role in the party.

- 2.02--BERRIEN, F. Kenneth (Chairman, Department of Psychology, Rutgers University)

THE FALLOUT SHELTER OWNERS: A STUDY OF ATTITUDE FORMATION (Article, completed; to be published fall 1963 by Public Opinion Quarterly)

This study shows that shelter owners are pre-disposed toward military type responses to international issues and are more certain war will occur than non-shelter home owners of equal educational and economic level. Shelter owners have a more "risky" view of the future, criticizing local Civil Defense officers for not promoting shelters more vigorously.

- 2.03--CLINE, Victor B. (Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Utah)

ACCURACY OF INTERPERSONAL PERCEPTION (Article, ECD December 1963)

Tests using sound color motion pictures to assess "judging ability" have been developed. Judges view series of 10 minute interviews (on film) and attempt to predict real life behavior.

- 2.04--CROW, Wayman J. (Associate Director, Western Behavioral Science Institute (WBSI))

IMPRESSION CORRELATES OF POWER (Article, ECD July 1963)

Seventy subjects recorded their impressions of twenty-four people presented to them via 4-minute sound films. The impressions were obtained on rating scales which included six types of interpersonal power and twenty-two Semantic Differential items. Data analysis should reveal the impressions associated with each type of power.

- 2.05--DE RIVERA, Joseph (Professor, Department of Psychology, Dartmouth College)

TEACHING A COURSE IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (Article published in American Psychologist October 1962)

- 2.06--DOOB, Leonard W. (Professor, Department of Psychology, Yale University)

CHANGING PUBLIC OPINION IN AFRICA (Book, ECD Indefinite)

Method: the establishment of small panels of informants in a limited number of African countries.

- 2.07--DUGAN, Robert D. (Study Director, Institute for International Services (IIS) Washington, D.C.)

SURVEY OF PARTICIPANT TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES (Study, ECD June 1963)

A pilot study of opinions and attitudes toward the A.I.D. Participant Training Program on the part of

those who administer programs or instruct trainees. Data are being gathered from thirty educational and industrial institutions and from governmental agencies involved in assigning and monitoring the training being given in the U.S. under this program.

- 2.08--HAMILTON, Herbert (Research Assistant Professor, Institute of Communications Research (ICR) University of Illinois)

UNITED NATIONS IMAGE PROJECT (Paper, ECD February 1963)

A pilot study of public responses to the United Nations employing the Semantic Differential. A basic concern in the project is the development of a multi-dimensional method of analysis for investigating public responses to political institutions and activities which is integrated with basic sociological categories.

- 2.09--HILL, Mosell C. (Juvenile Delinquency Planning Grant, 12th & Market Streets, St. Louis, Missouri)

A STUDY OF THE THOUGHT PATTERNS OF FRESHMAN STUDENTS IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES (Paper, ECD Summer 1963)

- 2.10--HUANG, Lucy Jen (Assistant Professor, Department of Social Studies, Lake Erie College)

SPARE TIME EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST CHINA (Article, ECD June 1963, for Human Ecology Fund)

Spare time education is required of illiterate portions of the population and people of various ages and professions, chiefly emphasizing political studies and contributions to the people, as well as service to the group, and the Communist regime.

- 2.11--KENNEDY, Joseph C. (Research Associate, Human Ecology Fund)

IN THE AFRICAN MIND--EMERGING IMAGES OF OTHER NATIONS (Book, ECD June 1963)

A social psychological investigation of African attitudes toward various countries, including the United States and Russia. Data gathered through use of a questionnaire and interpreters. Respondents were found in villages and cities all over the two countries of Ghana and Nigeria. Respondents were also selected from universities and secondary schools.

- 2.12--LE VINE, Robert A. (Assistant Professor, Committee on Human Development, University of Chicago)

COOPERATIVE CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF ETHNOCENTRISM (Book, ECD 1966)

Study is co-directed by Donald T. Campbell of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

- 2.13--LIPSET, Seymour M. (Director IIS, University of California - Berkeley)

POLITICAL MAN: THE SOCIAL BASES OF POLITICS (Book, completed; published by Doubleday Anchor Books 1963)

Compendium of findings of recent empirical political sociology on attitudes towards forms of government, electoral behavior, social class and intellectual behavior, and trade union psychology.

COGNITION

7

- 2.14--MC LELLAN, David S. (Associate Professor, Department of Political Science) and WOODHOUSE, Charles E. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of California - Riverside)

AMERICAN BUSINESS LEADERS AND FOREIGN POLICY: A STUDY IN PERSPECTIVES (Article, ECD March 1963)

Study based on responses to a questionnaire submitted to 275 business leaders; seeking to discover (1) where there is congruence in attitudes toward government participation in the domestic economy and attitudes toward U.S. economic aid to foreign countries; and (2) whether perspectives are related to membership in certain national associations of business men, and to the types of career-lines exhibited by respondents.

- 2.15--MC QUEEN, Albert J. (Study Director, ISR, University of Michigan)

EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG NIGERIAN YOUTH (Book, ECD 1964-65)

A study of the impact of education and unemployment on attitudes and adjustment of male school learners in the Eastern and Western Regions of Nigeria. In this survey particular attention is given to aspiration, attitudes toward work, problems of subsistence, relationships to family, and the traditional community and attitudes toward politics.

- 2.16--MILLER, Warren E. (Program Director) and STOKES, Donald E. (Senior Study Director (SRC), University of Michigan)

POLICY REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS (Research Project, ECD, September 1963; to be published by Prentice-Hall)

A study of conditions affecting policy agreement between constituents and their congressional representatives. A national study based on a probability sample of 116 congressional districts and employing data pertaining to the districts, the constituents, and the Congressmen.

- 2.17--MOSEL, James N. (Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, George Washington University)

AN ANALYSIS OF THAI POPULAR ATTITUDES TOWARD COMMUNISM IN TERMS OF IMBALANCE THEORY (Article, ECD June 1963)

- 2.18--NEHNEVAJSA, Jiri (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh)

EFFECTS OF VARIOUS CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEMS ON PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT (Research, ECD July 1963)

- 2.19--NEHNEVAJSA, Jiri (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh)

STUDIES OF CIVIL DEFENSE AND COLD WAR ATTITUDES (Continuing research, ECD February 1966)

- 2.20--RAVEN, Bertram H. (Associate Professor, Department of Psychology) and GALLO, Philip S. (Research Assistant) (UCLA)

THE EFFECTS OF NOMINATING CONVENTIONS, ELECTIONS, AND REFERENCE GROUP IDENTIFICATION UPON THE PERCEPTION OF POLITICAL FIGURES (Article, completed but not published)

The study was done during the conventions and elections of 1960. The subjects were upper division students at UCLA. The findings indicated that participation in National Conventions on the part of political figures resulted in their receiving more favorable ratings by both Democratic and Republican subjects. The candidates who were nominated received much more favorable ratings from subjects of their own party, and sometimes received less favorable ratings from subjects of the opposite party. Being elected President also caused ratings to become more favorable, particularly from subjects of the opposing party.

- 2.21--SARGEANT, Howland H. (American Committee for Liberation of the People of the USSR, New York, New York)

HOW TO TELL OUR FRIENDS FROM OUR ENEMIES (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Privately sponsored Radio Liberty is developing increasingly accurate profiles of the genuine interests, aspirations and attitudes of key elements of contemporary Soviet society. Letters to Radio Liberty from Soviet listeners describe some of these in their own words. Soviet press and radio supply indirect evidence of major patterns backed up by hundreds of interviews with travellers to and from the USSR.

- 2.22--SAUNDERS, John V. D. (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Florida)

VALUES AND NORMS IN A BRAZILIAN PROTESTANT CONGREGATION (Article, ECD 1963)

- 2.23--SCHULZE, Rolf (Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Michigan State University)

AN ANALYTICAL COMPARISON OF SELECTED GERMAN ASSOCIATIONS IN REFERENCE TO THEIR IDEOLOGIES, MEMBERSHIP ALIENATION, AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS (Ph. D. dissertation, ECD Summer 1963)

Material was collected by means of self-administering questionnaires which were distributed to 18 to 20 "ideological" groups of various types. Close to 1,400 questionnaires were distributed in Cologne, Essen, Bonn, Wuppertal and West Berlin. Project is now in the coding and analysis stage.

- 2.24--SEIDENBERG, Bernard (Assistant Professor) and PROSHANSKY, Harold (Associate Professor) (Department of Psychology, Brooklyn College)

NUCLEAR WAR AND FALLOUT SHELTERS: SOME OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES (Research, ECD May 1963)

One hundred and fifty-six Brooklyn residents were interviewed regarding the effects of nuclear war, the adequacy of fall out shelters, and their reactions to immediate alarm that attack will occur.

- 2.25--SINGER, J. David (Research Political Scientist, Mental Health Research Institute (MHRI) University of Michigan)

COSMOPOLITANISM AND UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION (Research, ECD 1963)

Using a combined attitude measurement scale, 200 students in five political science courses were tested during the first week of the course and again during the final week. Focus is on the effects of these courses on the students' world-

- 2.26--SMYTHE, Hugh H. (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Brooklyn College)

JAPANESE-AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE (Article, published in Eastern World, December 1962)

A summary analysis of developments in the relationship of Japan and the United States during the last six months of 1962. An overview is presented of the present state of affairs relating to international relations, economic matters, relations with communist nations, military matters, human relations, and esthetics.

- 2.27--THOMPSON, Albert S. (Professor), SUPER, Donald D. (Professor), CHRISTIE, Richard (Professor) (Teachers College, Columbia University)

*VOCATIONAL ATTITUDES OF PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS FOR TEACHING IN WEST AFRICA (Paper, presented at Peace Corps (PC) - National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH) conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences" Washington, D.C., March 1963)

A study of the interest patterns, work value structure, and attitudes toward authority of a group of liberal arts graduates volunteering for secondary school teaching in Nigeria. Basic patterns were drawn from a comparison of results on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, Study of Values, Work Values Inventory, Opinion and Attitude Inventory, and interview and autobiographic data.

- 2.28--VALDMAN, Albert (Associate Professor, Department of Languages, Indiana University)

*LANGUAGE LEARNING AND THE PEACE CORPS (Paper presented at PC - NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences" Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The evolution and structure of intensive audio-lingual oriented foreign language instruction. Presents a description of a partially audio-instructional course used in a Tunisian French Peace Corps course and a proposal that effective language training for Corpsmen must be audio-instructional in nature and must contain formal introduction to the nature of languages and the language learning process.

- 2.29--VALENTINE, Charles A. (Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington)

LAKALAI ETHNOPSCHOLOGY: A MELANESIAN COGNITIVE SYSTEM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS (Article, completed; published in Ethnology, 2:3, 1963)

- 2.30--WAISUNEN, F. W. (Associate Professor) and KUMATA, H. (Associate Professor) (Department of Sociology-Communication, Michigan State University)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF ALIENATION: A Five-nation Study (Articles, ECD, January 1964)

Formal data gathering for this study to begin during March, 1963 in the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, Finland and Japan.

- 2.31--WILLIS, Richard H. (Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Washington University)

AMERICAN IMAGES OF OTHER LANDS AND PEOPLES (Article, ECD June 1964)

A follow-up to "Finnish Images of Other Lands and Peoples"

- 2.32--WILLIS, Richard H. (Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Washington University)

FINNISH IMAGES OF OTHER LANDS AND PEOPLE (Articles, ECD January 1964)

Primary instrument is the Semantic Differential.

- 2.33--WINDLE, Charles D. (Chairman, Operational Applications Research Division, Special Operations Research Office (SORO), The American University)

FACTORS IN THE PASSAGE OF ASTERILIZATION BILL IN VIRGINIA (Paper, completed but not published)

Four types of information were examined: formal reports, personal characteristics of legislators, characteristics of regions represented and legislators' questionnaire responses. Representatives of poorer, non-urban areas, with high proportions of non-white residents and of agricultural and manufacturing employment favored the voluntary sterilization bill. Such backgrounds suggest that the bill was not seen as a public moral issue, but rather as an anti-welfare issue.

- 2.34--WINKS, Robin W. (Associate Professor, Department of History, Yale University)

NATION IN SEARCH OF ITSELF: CANADIAN-U.S. CULTURAL RELATIONS (Book, ECD 1966)

A general study of the way Canadian value systems are influenced by the U.S.

- 2.35--ZEITLIN, Maurice (Instructor, Department of Sociology and Research Associate, Center of International Studies (CIS) Princeton University)

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES OF CUBAN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD August 1963, University of California - Berkeley)

Interviews, random self-weighting sample, of 210 industrial workers in factories in six provinces, widely dispersed, during Summer 1962. Sponsor: CIS, Princeton University.

- 2.36--ZIMBARDO, Philip (Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, NYU)

ROLE OF INVOLVEMENT IN ATTITUDE CHANGE (Article, ECD June 1964, National Science Foundation (NSF) Grant)

An investigation to determine the components of the complex variable of involvement and to relate them, singly and in combination, to the formation and change of attitudes.

- 3.01--BIRDBHISTELL, Ray L. (Temple University)

NEW DIRECTIONS IN SURVIVAL (Paper, presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

"Survival," as used by anthropologists and biologists, is, by and large, ex-post facto. Purposive survival is predicated on the assumption that we either know enough to influence the future or that we are sufficiently aware of our ignorance that we are prepared to make the effort to get the necessary knowledge. We know relatively little about human communication. However, we are blessed with an increasing recognition of our ignorance. This paper deals with the structure of this ignorance and with suggestions toward its amelioration.

- 3.02--BROWN, Earl C., (Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Alabama)

AFFECTIVE INFLUENCES ON INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS (Article, ECD February 1964)

- 3.03--COUCH, Arthur S., (Lecturer, Department of Social Relations, Harvard University)

PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR (Ph.D. dissertation; completed but not published)

An empirical study of the several determinants of interpersonal behavior. The effect of personality needs, defense mechanisms, apperceived press, and actual behavioral press on several dimensions of manifest behavior in group situations. The study involved many objective techniques of personality assessment and the observation of overt behavior patterns. Considerable use was made of factor analytic methods.

- 3.04--D'ANDREA, Vincent J. (Instructor, Department of Psychology, Stanford University School of Medicine)

PSYCHIATRIC PARTICIPATION IN A PEACE CORPS PHILIPPINES PROJECT (Paper, presented at a PC - NIMH conference on the "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences", Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Experiences of a psychiatrist for a Philippines project of about 200 Peace Corps Trainees.

- 3.05--DANIELSON, Wayne A., (Associate Professor, School of Journalism, University of North Carolina)

THE DIFFUSION OF NEWS IN AMERICA (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Evidence from content analytical studies of the press suggests that there is substantial agreement among editors as to the news value of events.

Telephone surveys indicated that major stories diffuse rapidly through communities--aided by the great initial input from the mass media. Communication through social channels may constitute a small proportion of "first sources" in the diffusion process. Little discussion of events outside the immediate family group seems to take place. The argument is made that such a system, unless operated with extreme care, may well produce or contribute to "panic reactions" in the populace during times of sustained tension.

- 3.06--DANIELSON, Wayne A., (Associate Professor, School of Journalism, University of North Carolina)

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN CONTENT ANALYSIS (Long range project)

A methodological study with the aim of automating certain aspects of content analytical procedures. Routines have been developed for searching content for key symbols in their contexts, for predicting newspapers' reactions to certain events, and for computing two readability formulas.

- 3.07--DAVISON, W. Phillips (Senior Research Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, (CFR))

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL COMMUNICATION (Book, ECD September 1963)

- 3.08--DUNCAN, Hugh Dalziel (Visiting Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Rice University)

COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL ORDER (Book published, The Bedminster Press, New York, 1962)

How we use communication to establish hierarchy as a means toward creating and sustaining social order. Emphasis is placed on relations among equals, as well as among superiors and inferiors, as a form of social order.

- 3.09--DUNCAN, Hugh Dalziel (Visiting Professor, Department of Anthropology-Sociology, Rice University)

THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE SYMBOLIC ACT: A SOCIOLOGICAL MODEL OF COMMUNICATION IN SOCIETY (Book, completed but not published.)

A series of axiomatic, theoretical, and methodological propositions on how we must think about social relations if we assume that such relations are determined by how men communicate.

- 3.10--ELLINGSWORTH, Huber W., (Assistant Professor, Department of Communication, Michigan State University)

BROADCAST USE BY A LATIN-AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL GROUP (ECD Spring 1963; to be published in Journal of Broadcasting)

One of several studies in progress which are part of a major project on communication and technical change in Latin America. Field work for the project has been completed.

- 3.11--GERBNER, George, (Associate Professor, ICR, University of Illinois)

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF U.S. FILMS AND THE "FILM HERO" (Continuing research, ECD 1964-65)

An international comparative research project on entertainment films in several countries. Supported under a grant from the NSF, in cooperation with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO) and the International Sociological Association.

COMMUNICATIONS

- 3.12--GOLDBERG, Melvin (National Association of Broadcasters)

HOW DO YOU REACH PEOPLE? (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Mass media are mass only in potential. In practice, the people use media selectively. Serious subjects concerned with national or international affairs, survival, etc., are more likely to be ignored by the great mass of the people, and to interest only a few. To reach most or all of the people, problems related to survival must be published or transmitted on a continuing basis, in a more popular or entertainment atmosphere.

- 3.13--GULLAHORN, John T. (Associate Professor) and GULLAHORN, Jeanne E. (Department of Business Administration, University of California - Berkeley)

PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES FOR FULBRIGHT AND SMITH-MUNDT AWARDS TO AMERICAN GRANTEES (Ph.D., dissertation, ECD 1963; book to be published in 1964)

Survey of grantees in nine midwestern states by interviews with approximately 200 former grantees and 100 immediate superiors and peers. The Questionnaires were mailed to grantees from the entire U.S.A. whose awards were between 1947-1957. Total questionnaire response was about 5,300. Award experience was considered significant by about 90 percent of grantees and interaction with foreign nationals correlates highly with satisfaction.

- 3.14--GUTHRIE, George (Department of Psychology, Pennsylvania State University)

*PREPARATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN ANOTHER CULTURE (Paper presented at PC - NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences", Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Preparation of Peace Corps Volunteers to handle homesickness, culture shock and culture fatigue.

- 3.15--HALL, Edward T. (Washington School of Psychiatry)

SOCIAL SPACE AS BIO-COMMUNICATION (Book, ECD Indef.)

Anthropological methodology; sources: cross-cultural.

- 3.16--HALL, Edward T. (Washington School of Psychiatry)

PROXEMICS (Book, completed, in press 1963)

- 3.17--HALL, Harry S. (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Temple University)

*SCIENTISTS AND CONSERVATIVE LEGISLATORS (Paper, presented at the 1962 annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science)

- 3.18--HAMBLIN, Robert L. (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Washington University)

THE DYNAMICS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (Article, published in Social Problems, Fall, 1962, Vol. 10, No. 2)

- 3.19--HEMPHILL, John K. and MC CONVILLE, Carolyn B. (Educational Testing Service (ETS))

COMMUNICATION RESTRAINTS AND MUTUAL PROBLEM-SOLVING BEHAVIOR (Article, completed, 1963)

The problem-solving performance of 10 four-person groups whose members were permitted to communicate with one another was compared with the performance of 10 groups who communicated only with the experimenter. The tasks for the groups were identical. It was found that under certain conditions communication appears to hinder rather than facilitate group problem-solving activities.

- 3.20--HEMPHILL, John K. and MC CONVILLE, Carolyn B. (ETS, Princeton, N. J.)

THE EFFECT OF "HUMAN" vs "MACHINE" SET ON GROUP PROBLEM SOLVING BEHAVIOR (Article, completed 1963)

Subjects worked on identical tests, but under one condition believed their partner was another person and under the other condition believed their partner was a machine. Data relating to task effectiveness, prediction of "other subject's" behavior, and patterns of acts and responses showed no difference for the subjects under the two conditions. The attitudinal measure showed that subjects working under the "human" condition regarded their partners as more confused than did those working under the "machine" condition.

- 3.21--JOHANNSEN, James R. (Research Assistant, WBSI, La Jolla, California)

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON COMMUNICATION IN ORGANIZATIONS (Book, completed and published by WBSI, May 1962)

A bibliography bringing together theories and findings about organizational communication described in the literature of the behavioral sciences. The search of the literature has been limited mainly to studies done since 1950, largely in the fields of psychology, education, sociology, and business administration, with an emphasis on empirical research rather than speculative work. Included are some 322 annotations.

- 3.22--KAUFFMAN, Joseph F. (Chief, Training Division, Peace Corps, Washington, D. C.)

PREPARATION FOR EFFECTIVE JOB FUNCTIONING IN A CROSS-CULTURAL SETTING (Paper presented at PC - NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences", Washington, D. C., March 1963)

Observations on the personnel content and techniques utilized in Peace Corps training programs and their relevance for the work performance and adjustment of Peace Corps Volunteers overseas.

- 3.23--MENDELSON, Harold (Professor, School of Communication Arts, University of Denver)

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON MEDIA AND ANXIETY (Paper presented at annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D. C., March 1963)

The mass media serve a "surveillance function" in modern society. In performing this function the

mass media forewarn society of dangers and threats that are either present or potential. In the very act of informing the public about dangers, the media of mass communication generate anxieties about these threats. Thoughtless and persistent attacks on the mass media can undermine the public's confidence in them as standards of judgment. Similarly, abuses of the public's confidence by the media themselves may produce the same undesirable results.

- 3.24--OSGOOD, Charles E. (Chairman, ICR), MIRON, M. S., and ARCHER, W. K. (ICR, University of Illinois)
STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLINGUISTICS
 (Book, ECD January 1964)

A continuing project investigating cross-cultural and cross-linguistic aspects of human cognition. A contributing group of social scientists in a large number of nations around the world have collaborated with the project investigators to test rigorously the limits and quality of attitudinal meaning systems and to apply a derived psychological measuring instrument to the assessment of intra and inter-cultural comparisons of social, political and cultural areas of significance.

- 3.25--PALMER, George J., Jr. (Program Director, Institute of Behavioral Research (IBR), TCU)

INFORMATIONAL PROCESSES OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS (Continuing - series of technical reports)

Interpersonal relationships, as proposed by the investigator, is a process of interpersonal knowledge, learning, misinformation and real interpersonal similarity, objectively measured by developed tests and psychometric procedures. Work to date on on-going groups has tested and validated methodological and psychological hypotheses, the chief result being that the interpersonal learning process is one of acquisition and simultaneously one of interpersonal discrimination, such that those persons in groups who tend to come to acquire knowledge of others are themselves less well known, and those who tend to know less of others are themselves better known. This process takes place faster in small groups, although it occurs in all.

- 3.26--POOL, Ithiel de Sola (Professor, CIS, MIT)

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DIPLOMACY IN THE COLD WAR: THE ROLE OF INTERPERSONAL CONTACT (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D. C., March 1963)

There has been a great increase in personal contact between Americans and Russians in recent years, as well as an improved flow of media communication. The impact diverse messages often present in different lines tends to be troublesome for those responsible for carrying out policy. It is argued here, however, that there are certain long-run advantages arising from a confused interpersonal communication situation along with extremely firm official relations. The criteria applied to interpersonal and official relations should not be confused.

- 3.27--RICE, Charles E. (Research Scientist, SORO, American University)

THE FLOW OF INFORMATION IN THAI URBAN CENTERS (Article, ECD Summer 1963)

Respondents in four Thai urban centers were interviewed to learn about their participation in word-of-mouth communication networks. Each respondent was queried as to his sources of various types of news and his behavior in passing the news along to others. The data reveal some of the characteristic interaction patterns of Thai urban society.

- 3.28--ROBBINS, Warren M. (Chairman, Foreign Area Analysis Course, Foreign Service Institute, Washington, D. C.)

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE AND THE NEW DIPLOMACY (Paper presented at Special Operations Research Office seminar, March 1963)

The role that the Behavioral Sciences can play in the development of effective communication with other countries has become increasingly recognized in government training programs during recent years. At the Foreign Service Institute a monthly, week-long intensive orientation course in the Behavioral approach to foreign area studies focuses attention on the particular contribution of the respective disciplines, on their interdisciplinary relationship, as well as on the problem of how to communicate the necessary behavioral tools of communication themselves to other cultures entering the technological age.

- 3.29--RUBIN, Bernard (Associate Professor, School of Public Relations and Communications, Boston University)

SECRECY, SECURITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY (1917-1962) (Article, completed. Prepared for book which is being edited)

A collection of articles on important problems of communications.

- 3.30--SALER, Benson (Instructor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, University of Connecticut)

UNSUCCESSFUL PRACTITIONERS IN A BICULTURAL GUATEMALAN COMMUNITY (Article, published Summer 1962 in *Psychoanalysis and the Psychoanalytic Review*, Vol. 49, No. 2, 1962)

- 3.31--SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE (American University)

INFLUENCE PROCESSES IN CROSS-CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS: PERSONAL TO INSTITUTIONAL (Continuing project)

Basic studies in the Social Sciences to develop methods, concepts, theories, and models within the problem domain; balanced theoretical and empirical approaches, utilizing methodological and substantive knowledge from all of the social and behavioral sciences as relevant; emphasis on taxonomy of variables, variable interrelationships, and macro-system structure and dynamics.

- 3.32--SPECTOR, Paul (Director of Studies), and TORRES, Augusto (Study Associate) (Institute for International Studies (IIS))

DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION THROUGH RADIO AND SUPPORTING MEDIA (Report, ECD September 1963)

The objectives of the project are two-fold: (1) to determine the relative effectiveness of radio and other means of mass communication to induce persons in underdeveloped regions to adopt certain innovations and practices in personal and public health, and (2) to determine the specific reasons

for adopting or not adopting such practices. Campaigns for the adoption of specific practices that are measurable in terms of overt behavior are being conducted in four rural villages in the Imbabura province of Ecuador.

3.33--SPECTOR, Paul (Director of Studies, IIS)

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR KEY A.I.D. JOBS (Report, ECD June 1964)

A variety of job analysis techniques are being used to establish job requirements for AID personnel in overseas missions and to increase the validity and efficiency of the personnel selection process. Jobs in eighty overseas missions will be analyzed, approximately forty using personal interviews and forty using the mailed questionnaire.

3.34--STOKES, Donald E. (Senior Study Director) and MILLER, Warren E. (Program Director) (SRC, University of Michigan)

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GROUP INFLUENCES ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOR (Book, ECD Indef.)

This study focuses on the interaction between primary group (work group) and secondary group (labor union) influences affecting the political attitudes and behaviors of unionized industrial workers.

3.35--SZALAY, Lorand B. (Research Scientist, SORO, The American University)

A PROJECTIVE PICTURE TEST IN APPROACHING CULTURE-SPECIFIC CONDITIONS IN THAILAND (Article, ECD Summer 1963)

As a part of extensive investigations on communication behavior, a projective picture test was used to study advisor-advisee interrelationship in different areas of Thailand. The study revealed various amounts of cooperativeness in regard to

different topics. There are indications that the projective test was an effective tool in surmounting culture-specific inhibitions in giving information about culturally or socially delicate items.

3.36--WEDGE, Bryant M. (Professor, Institute for the Study of National Behavior)

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION (Paper presented at annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D. C., March 1963)

National communication systems provide the fundamental models for the expression and interpretation of information in international contexts. Since these systems are considerably differentiated and distinctive, this creates misunderstanding in international communication. This problem is exemplified from the experience of escort-interpreters in guiding exchange visitors in the United States. Trans-national communication requires careful rendering of information into forms comprehensible in national communication systems. Even so, built-in perspectives limit transmissibility.

3.37--WRIGHT, Charles R. (Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, U.C.L.A.)

OPINION LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNICATION ABOUT U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS AMONG AMERICAN GRADUATE STUDENTS (Research, ECD 1964)

Data was obtained from interviews with graduate students in selected departments, including political science, in a major university plus questionnaires from a random sample of all graduate students enrolled in the university in 1962. Information was collected on sources of news and opinions about U.S. foreign affairs, role of opinion leaders and comparative data on role of opinion leaders on other topics.

CONFLICT

4.01--ABT, Clark, C. (Manager, Strategic Studies Department (SSD)); GUDE, Edward W. (Analyst (SSD) and BOBROW, Davis (Consultant (SSD) Raytheon Company)

ARMS CONTROL IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Project Unicorn) Published January 1963 by the Raytheon Company)

A study of the application of arms control measures to the developing countries, including the development of a crude quantitative construct for evaluating the impact of various arms control and foreign aid measures. Also discussed is a framework for analyzing the role of the military in developing countries. Two supplementary papers deal with the limits of civic action and the arms control environment of Southeast Asia.

4.02--ABT, Clark C. (Manager, SSD); DADRIAN, Vahakn (Senior Analyst, SSD); GORDEN, M., GUDE, Edward W. (Analyst, SSD) (Raytheon Company)

THE EUROPEAN ARMS CONTROL ENVIRONMENT (Research published January 1963 by Raytheon Company)

Major European arms control, deterrent, and alternative defense postures are described. Some changes that would improve defensive capability without increasing the risk of war or an arms race are discussed. The question of U.S. nuclear sharing with allies is examined. Ways and means by which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) might integrate both national and multilateral nuclear forces are considered.

4.03--ABT, Clark C. (Manager, SSD); O'SULLIVAN, Thomas C., Jr. (Section Head, SSD); KESSLER, Melvin M. (Intelligence Analyst, SSD); DADRIAN, Vahakn (Senior Analyst, SSD) (Raytheon Company)

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF UNILATERAL ARMS CONTROL (Project Unicorn) (Research, published January 1963 by Raytheon Company)

Analyzes some of the underlying theoretical problems of arms control doctrine, including assumptions about the nature of military and international conflict. Makes clear operational distinctions between intrinsic and reciprocal unilateral arms controls; describes how and why wars began in recent history and extrapolates therefrom; outlines theory of alliance formation, and significance of alliances for war initiation, escalation, and termination.

4.04--BASS, Bernard M. (Professor, Graduate School of Business, University of Pittsburgh)

STUDIES IN INTER ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION (Article, ECD September 1963)

Subjects: 64 graduate students of business. Method: Simulated labor-management collective bargaining; 32 pairs of negotiators bargaining on nine issues. Pre-bargaining treatments: (1) joint study groups; (2) unilateral study groups; (3) strategy planning groups. Outcomes: Strategy groups produce deadlocks in subsequent bargaining and greatly increase cost and length of negotiations as compared to study groups.

4.05--BASS, Bernard M. (Professor) and VAUGHAN, James A. (Instructor) (Graduate School of Business, University of Pittsburgh)

STUDIES IN INTRA ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT (Article, ECD December 1963)

Subjects: Large samples of industrial executives. Method: Survey studies of the interaction of what an executive is concerned about most often (boss, subordinates, peers, rules, etc.) on specified problems (planning, maintenance, participation, etc.) Relationship between preferred and ideal resolutions of conflicts with boss, subordinates, etc.

4.06--BOULDING, Kenneth E. (Professor, Center for Conflict Resolution (CFCR), University of Michigan)

*CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AS A KEY TO SURVIVAL (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The principal danger to man's survival is his inability to manage conflict, especially international conflict. A very important aspect of conflict management is to insure that malign processes are ruled out and benign processes substituted for them. The factors involved in conflict and the basis for their management are considered.

4.07--BRAY, Charles W. (Smithsonian Institution)

TOWARD A TECHNOLOGY OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR FOR DEFENSE USE (Article, published in American Psychologist, August 1962)

Conclusions and recommendations of a series of planning studies for research on human behavior required to meet long range needs of the Defense Department.

4.08--CONDIT, Doris M. (Senior Research Scientist); REASON, B. R. (Research Associate), and others (SORO, American University)

A COUNTERINSURGENCY BIBLIOGRAPHY (CIBIB) (Completed January 1963 for the Department of the Army; to be published by the Government Printing Office (GPO))

An annotated bibliography consisting of 965 items on counterinsurgency arranged according to counterinsurgency subjects and cases.

4.09--COWARD, Henry R., Jr. (Political Section, MIT)

DEFENSE PLANNING IN AUSTRALIA (Ph. D. dissertation, ECD August 1963)

A study based on fifteen months of research and interviewing in Australia during 1961 and 1962 under a Fulbright grant. Main focus is on problems of military policy arising in an alliance relationship between a small nation and a super-power.

4.10--DAVIES, James C. (Professor, Division of Humanities, California Institute of Technology (CIT)

PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF REVOLUTION (Book, ECD Indefinite)

Using mainly historical sources plus contemporary research on underdeveloped nations, this study will develop some theoretical notions of the causes of revolution.

4.11--DEUTSCH, Morton, (Bell Telephone Laboratories)

ON CHANGING AN ADVERSARY (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

What do you do if you are faced with an unprincipled adversary who can not be destroyed or avoided? It is suggested that the only rational course is to

CONFLICT

attempt to change him. To change him, one must understand why he is that way, how he came to develop that way, what functions his orientations serve, etc. Some tasks involved in producing such a change are discussed.

- 4.12--DONNELL, John C. (Assistant Professor, Department of government, Dartmouth College)

RESPONSES IN SOUTHERN VIETNAMESE POLITICS TO REVOLUTIONARY PRESSURES (Paper, presented at the Association for Asian Studies Conference, March 1963)

- 4.13--EKMANN, Paul, SCHLESINGER, Mary (San Francisco State College), COHEN, Lester, STONE, George (Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute, San Francisco, California) MOOS, Rudolf (Stanford University Medical School) and RAINE, Walter J. (Neuropsychiatric Institute, University of California Medical Center, Los Angeles)

DIVERGENT REACTIONS TO THE THREAT OF WAR: SHELTER AND PEACE GROUPS DURING THE BERLIN CRISIS (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

A peace group and a shelter group in the same middle class suburb were studied. The shelter group perceived war as more probable, but less destructive than the peace group. The peace group was optimistic about the intentions of the Soviet Union. Both groups were similar in demographic characteristics and in many of their political opinions. The peace group overestimated the difference between the two groups and the shelter group underestimated it.

- 4.14--FINK, John B. (Systems Analyst, Stanford Research Institute (SRI) Stanford, California)

THE ORGANIZATION OF BEHAVIOR IN CIVIL DEFENSE FALLOUT SHELTERS (Completed 1963)

Development of an operational procedure for organizing groupings of strangers into effective community organizations within a few hours.

- 4.15--FISHMAN, Jacob R., and SOLOMON, Frederic (College of Medicine, Howard University)

YOUTH AND PEACE: PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF STUDENTS DEMONSTRATING ON CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISARMAMENT (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Findings from psychological studies of high school and college students demonstrating for and against civil defense and disarmament are presented. Individual interviews, group observations, and questionnaires were used to assess and contrast motivations, attitudes, ideology information, goals, and self- and social-identity of the demonstrators. Additional contrasts are noted with regard to similar information on Asian and African students at a local university.

- 4.16--FOX, William T. R. (Director, Institute of War and Peace (IWPS) Columbia University)

CIVILIAN-MILITARY PERSPECTIVES IN THE MAKING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY POLICY (Book, ECD 1963)

In connection with the "perspectives" project three types of research have been undertaken (1) comparative analysis, chiefly Anglo-American; (2) the-

matic analysis, chiefly based on memoirs, speeches, and testimony in Congressional hearings, but also based on the records of interviews; and (3) selected case studies in which great reliance has been placed on interviews with key participants.

- 4.17--GALTUNG, Johan (Institute of Social Research, Oslo, Norway)

*SOME NOTES ON THE APPLICATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The application of peace research today is more a problem of finding the best institutional basis for putting social science findings to work than a problem of more research. Thus, a theory of the organization of peace research is needed and a sketch of such a theory is offered.

- 4.18--GARRETT, Ralph L. (Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Department of Defense (DOD))

CIVIL DEFENSE AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The Department of Defense program is organized on a systems approach to the civil defense research problem and includes consideration of both the human factors and physical factors subject to the phenomena which could occur in a nuclear attack. The research will develop greater understanding of (1) the phenomena of nuclear explosion (2) the interaction of those phenomena with the social system, (3) the likely response of the social system to various levels of attack effects and (4) the operational requirements and likely effectiveness of countermeasure systems.

- 4.19--GEORGE, James B. (Senior Engineer SSD, Raytheon Company)

U.S. OVERSEAS BASES IN A CHANGING STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT (Report published January 1963 by Raytheon Company)

Examines military, political, and economic utilities associated with fixed overseas bases in fourteen environmental contexts, and compares them with the utilities of four other types of bases in the same contexts. Areas available for U.S. unilateral arms control actions regarding overseas bases, as constrained by legal, political, and military-security factors are then defined, and some potential uses of the criteria developed in the study are given.

- 4.20--GINIGER, Seymour (Research Assistant, Research Center for Human Relations, NYU)

FACTORS RELEVANT TO DISENGAGEMENT OF INTERGROUP CONFLICT (Ph.D. dissertation)

- 4.21--GLADSTONE, Arthur, (Research Psychologist, Chestnut Lodge Research Institute)

RELATIONSHIP ORIENTATION AND THE PROCESSES LEADING TOWARD WAR (Article, Published in Background 1962 (vol. 6, pp. 13-25))

This article proposes a conceptual scheme for the study of behavior in a pre-war situation. Three processes (arms races, interaction changes, and mutual antagonizing) are described which bring about the conditions under which war between two opponents becomes possible. The concept of relationship

orientation is offered as an aid to studying how the individual's definition of a situation influences his behavior in interpersonal, intergroup, and international situations. Five orientations are described, with emphasis on their implications for conflict and conflict resolution. The applicability of this approach to analysis of the "Cold War" is considered and there are some suggestions for additional research.

- 4.22--GOLDMAN, Ralph M. (Professor, Department of Political Science, San Francisco State College)
THE POLITICAL CONTEXT OF DISARMAMENT:
A SYSTEMS APPROACH (ECD Summer or Fall 1963)

Sketches an application of Homans' paradigm of exchange behaviors to decision-maker interactions within the framework of five political sub-systems: governmental organization, power dispersion, dissent, weapons management, and leadership selection.

- 4.23--HAMBLIN, Robert L. (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Washington University)

THE INTERFERENCE-AGGRESSION LAW? (Article ECD, June 1963; to be published in Sociometry)

- 4.24--HILL, John G., Brig. Gen. U.S.A. (Ret.) (Research Analysis Corporation (RAC))

THEATERSPIEL (Continuing research)

The model is computer assisted for control assessments and evaluations and for bookkeeping. The game is designed to provide for examination and study of size, composition, type of theater forces and their support requirements, covering the entire spectrum of conflict. Series consists of reports of gaming operations to the client to meet his specific demands and technical memoranda and papers describing in detail the various models, e.g., air operations, ground combat, logistics, that go to make up the whole game model. At the present time, the game contains only conventional war models. The intelligence models and the "cold war"--insurgency models are hand played.

- 4.25--JUREIDINI, Paul A., et al. (SORO, American University)
CASEBOOK ON INSURGENCY AND REVOLUTIONARY WARFARE, 23 SUMMARY ACCOUNTS (Book, completed; to be published by GPO)

Summaries of 23 modern revolutions in countries covering six geographical areas to cover a wide range of different social, political and other environmental conditions. Each summary follows the same basic outline showing the underlying forces, the conduct and the outcome of the conflict. A general discussion of revolutionary movements introduces the summaries of each of the geographical areas. Sources are secondary and area experts are used extensively.

- 4.26--KAISER, Richard (Chairman, Department of Psychology, Muskingum College)

PROBLEMS OF CHANGE UNDER DISARMAMENT:
A DEVELOPMENT MODEL (Book, ECD Indefinite)

A research project on the theoretical study of preconditions necessary for behavior under disarmament.

- 4.27--KREBBERS, Johannes (Systems Analyst, SRI)

FRAMEWORK FOR A NONMILITARY DEFENSE RESEARCH PROGRAM (Research program completed; will not be published)

Application of a systems-analysis method to the determination of a research program for non-military defense.

- 4.28--LYONS, Gene M. (Director, Public Affairs Center) MORTON, Louis (Professor, Department of History, Dartmouth College)

THE INTELLECTUAL RESPONSE TO THE COLD WAR (Book, completed 1963, but not published)

- 4.29--MARMOR, Judd (UCLA)

PSYCHOLOGICAL OBSTACLES TO THE PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THE COLD WAR (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

It is becoming increasingly clear that one of the most significant parameters involved in the current international tension between the East and the West is a psychological one. Without minimizing the realistic nature of the political and ideological differences involved, an attempt is made here to explore some of the emotional, perceptual, and communicative barriers that stand in the way of a non-violent resolution of these differences.

- 4.30--MILBURN, Thomas W. (Behavioral Sciences Group, U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station)

DETERRENT PROCESSES - PSYCHOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL PREMISES (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Psychology is limited in what it can contribute to an understanding of America's strategic deterrence policy and to the related problem of prevention of wars. Deterrence thinking usually is based on an economics-derived model of a rational decision maker who chooses consistently with a strategy in mind, on the basis of a cost-gain matrix. Psychologists can contribute hypotheses that may increase understanding of our need to be strong and the psychological functions of military strength. "Project Michelson" is described as an example of cross-disciplinary behavioral science investigation aimed at the development of criteria for influence processes.

- 4.31--MOLNAR, Andrew, et al. (Senior Research Scientist, SORO, American University)

UNDERGROUNDS IN RESISTANCE AND REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS (Book, completed 1963; to be published by the GPO)

A study of undergrounds in resistance and revolutionary movements, both communist and non-communist. Their organization, administration and operations are discussed and seven undergrounds since 1940 are described. Military and political aspects of counter-measures are also treated.

- 4.32--NORTH, Robert C. (Department of Political Science, Stanford University)

THE SELF-DESTRUCTIVE IMPLICATIONS OF CERTAIN PERSEVERANT BEHAVIOR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

From the dawn of human history large-scale violence has been considered a viable extension of politics and diplomacy. Indeed, it is difficult to deny that war frequently served a "useful purpose" not only for the tyrant but also for the enslaved and oppressed. Mankind is reaching the point, however, where the perseverance of this behavior is no longer appropriate, and yet human beings are hard-pressed to devise workable alternatives.

- 4.33--OSGOOD, Charles E. (Chairman, ICR, University of Illinois)

QUESTIONING SOME UNQUESTIONED ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT NATIONAL DEFENSE (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Unquestioned assumptions about the nature of the opponent's motivation, about the nature of deterrence and its credibility, about the rationality of national decision-making and the like, form the most rigid framework for policies. Some of these assumptions are questioned from the viewpoint of the behavioral and social sciences, while seeking areas of possible flexibility and innovation of which we have been largely unaware.

- 4.34--O'SULLIVAN, Thomas C. Jr., (Manager, Arms Control Section, SSD, Raytheon Company)

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF US AND USSR THEORIES OF MILITARY STRATEGY (Paper, ECD September 1963)

The project calls for using a form of content analysis, extractive data from US and USSR writings on theory of military strategy (with special emphasis on Arms Control and Disarmament areas), allowing for computation of correlation coefficients between variables discussed in the literature. Factor analysis is then performed and structures are compared.

- 4.35--OTTENBERG, Perry (University of Pennsylvania Hospital), BERNARD, Viola (Columbia University) and REDL, Fritz (Wayne State University)

DEHUMANIZATION: A COMPOSITE PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE IN RELATION TO MODERN WAR (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

"Dehumanization" represents a particular type of defense, including denial and compartmentalizing. Evoked by special internal and external stresses, dehumanization, both adaptive and maladaptive, is favored by features of modern technology and society. Decreased sense of one's own individuality, with perception of others as "sub-human" or "non-human," may partly account for defensive apathy and denial of nuclear threat. Dehumanization, as a maladaptive defense, facilitates mass destruction through by-passing normal psychic inhibitions, as exemplified in Nazi death camps, and by inactivating creative alternatives for realistic conflict resolution.

- 4.36--PACKARD, George (The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy)

THE ANTI-TREATY DEMONSTRATIONS IN JAPAN IN 1960: A STUDY OF POLITICAL PROCESSES (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD Summer 1963)

- 4.37--POOL, Ithiel de Sola (Professor, Department of Political Science, MIT)

COMMUNICATION AND DETERRENCE (Paper, ECD May 1963)

One of a series of papers discussing ways in which communication strategy affects deterrence. It considers problems of US communication and of potential enemy receipt of deterrent information.

- 4.38--ROCK, Vincent P. (Senior Research Analyst, Institute For Defense Analyses, (IDA), Washington, D.C.)

CONFLICT AND INTERDEPENDENCE--THE SOVIET-AMERICAN CASE (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Conflict in the international system arises from incompatible purposes. Interdependence results from the impact of science and technology. The control of conflict involves the direction of the entire range of Soviet-American transactions so as to foster in key areas a convergence of values. For this purpose, substantial investments are required (1) to restrain the use of force and (2) to expand systems of communication and enterprise which provide the condition for the pursuit of mutual interests.

- 4.39--ROCK, Vincent P. (Senior Research Analyst, IDA, Washington, D.C.)

A STRATEGY OF INTERDEPENDENCE (Research, ECD, July 1963)

An approach to Soviet-American Conflict.

- 4.40--SHERIF, Muzafer (Professor, Institute of Group Relations, University of Oklahoma)

SUPERORDINATE GOALS IN THE REDUCTION OF INTERGROUP CONFLICT: AN EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The paper evaluates various proposed measures (information, contact, catharsis, conference of leaders, etc.) for the reduction of prevailing intergroup conflicts in the light of experimental findings. On the basis of this evaluation, it proposes utilization of superordinate goals as a necessary condition for specific measures mentioned above to be effective. Superordinate goals are defined as goals that encompass all parties involved and are compellingly felt by all parties caught in conflict (e.g., survival), but which cannot be attained by the resources and energies of the parties separately.

- 4.41--SINGER, J. David, (Research Political Scientist, MHRI, University of Michigan)

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT (Article, ECD June 1963; to be published in Encyclopedia of Social Sciences in early 1964)

A critical survey of the research literature and policy behavior of nations in the arms control and disarmament field.

- 4.42--SINGER, J. David (Research Political Scientist, MHRI, University of Michigan)

DETERRENCE, ARMS CONTROL, AND DISARMAMENT: TOWARD A SYNTHESIS IN NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY (Book, published by Ohio State University Press, November 1962)

- 4.43--SINGER, J. David (Research Political Scientist, MHRI, University of Michigan)

INSPECTION AND PROTECTION IN ARMS REDUCTION (Article published in Journal of Arms Control, January 1963)

An information-oriented examination of the processes by which germane information is generated, recorded, transmitted, and acted upon by a hypothetical international organization whose dual role includes protection as well as inspection.

- 4.44--SINGER, J. David (Research Political Scientist, MHRI, University of Michigan)

INTER-NATION INFLUENCE: A FORMAL MODEL (Article to be published in American Political Science Review, June 1963)

An abstract and analytical framework of the influence process, designed to identify more clearly the central variables in that process.

- 4.45--SINGER, J. David (Research Political Scientist, MHRI, University of Michigan)

MEDIA ANALYSIS IN INSPECTION FOR DISARMAMENT (Article to be published in Journal of Arms Control, June 1963)

An examination of the types of information which can be winnowed out of the mass media by quantitative coding. Discusses the nature of influences required and the methodological pitfalls.

- 4.46--SINGER, J. David (Research Political Scientist, MHRI, University of Michigan)

PEACE RESEARCH AND PEACE ACTION: A SURVEY (Article published in Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1963)

An informal survey of academics (physical and social science) engaged in the conduct or utilization of "peace research." Small sample (N-44) responding re: priorities of questions, methodology, financing, research organization, etc.

- 4.47--SINGER, J. David (Research Political Scientist, MHRI, University of Michigan)

INTER-NATION CONFLICT, 1815 - 1945 (Research, ECD, 1965)

A quantitative analysis of a sample of inter-national conflicts in the period 1815-1945. Dependent variables are of four types: nature of international system of conflict onset, pre-conflict relations between parties, internal characteristics of parties, and strategy followed during conflict by both parties.

- 4.48--Special Operations Research Office (SORO) (American University)

DYNAMICS OF INTERNAL WARS AS INSTRUMENTS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL CHANGE (Continuing research)

Basic studies in the social sciences to develop methods, concepts, theories, and models within the problem domain. Balanced theoretical and empirical approaches, utilizing methodological and substantive knowledge from all of the social and behavioral sciences as relevant. Emphasis is placed on the taxonomy of variables, variable interrelationships, and macro-system structure and dynamics.

- 4.49--TOMASIC, D. A. (Professor, Department of Sociology, Indiana University)

SOURCES OF CONFLICT AND AGGRESSION IN THE SINO-SOVIET ORBIT (Research, ECD 1963)

- 4.50--VAN ATTA, Lester C. (Chief Scientist, Lockheed Missiles and Space Company)

ARMS CONTROL: HUMAN CONTROL (Article, published in American Psychologist, January 1963)

The U.S. is overly preoccupied with military solutions to international problems and with hardware. Total security effort must consider emotional aspects of the arms race. Formal negotiations hold small promise until better communication and understanding have been established through a program of carefully planned action designed to control tension and convey our intentions.

- 4.51--WASKOW, Arthur, L., ed., (PRI, Washington, D.C.)

FACTORS PERTINENT TO POLITICAL CONTROL OVER AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE (Paper, ECD 1963)

A project which brings together papers written by and discussions held with Lincoln Bloomfield, Roger Fisher, Walter Millis, Hans Morgenthau, J. David Singer and Richard Snyder.

- 4.52--WASKOW, Arthur L., (PRI)

THE REJECTION OF THE SHELTER PROGRAM: WHY AND WHITHER (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The Kennedy Administration's proposed program of fallout shelters first created a national "shelter mania" in 1961 and then was rejected by both the people and by Congress in 1962. Some probable reasons for the change in atmosphere are examined and some hypotheses concerning the relation of civil defense to individual psychology are proposed, together with some possibilities for unorthodox research on these relationships.

- 4.53--YARMOLINSKY, Adam (Office of the Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense)

SCIENCE AND PSEUDOSCIENCE IN THE SHELTER DEBATE (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The case that has been made for the purported psychological harmfulness of the shelter program seems to be a much exaggerated one, and one which contradicts our common-sense experience of how people react to the kind of stimulus that a fallout shelter program offers. The question of the possible psychological and sociological effects of a shelter program deserves serious attention, nevertheless. It is unfortunate that so many of the purportedly scientific analyses appear to derive more from the author's a priori opposition to the program than from a serious scientific analysis of the likely psychological and sociological repercussions.

- 4.54--ZANINOVICH, M. George (Stanford University)

THE SINO-SOVIET THEORY OF CONFLICT (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The Soviet and Communist views of conflict reveal a structure defined (1) by a series of environmental conditions and (2) by various levels of conflict intensity. In their view, history "progresses" from one level of conflict to another, under designated conditions, culminating in "non-essential distinctions" as the prevalent expression of conflict. This suggests a path of history which eventuates

in a non-conflictual world. Soviet and Chinese behavior in world affairs is a function of the location which each state feels it occupies along this path of history.

4.55--ZAWODNY, J. K. (Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania)

THE REDUCTIVE APPROACH IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN VIOLENCE IN PROBLEM SOLVING (Book, ECD 1963)
Delineates categories of environmental and psychological variables conducive to the violent and non-violent, cooperative and non-cooperative human behavior on three levels: (1) nation-state (2) group dynamics and (3) personality dynamics.

5.01--CARTER, Launor F. (Department of the Air Force)

TRAINING AND MILITARY DECISION-MAKING
 (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D. C., March 1963)

Problems of training and decision-making for situations involving the employment of nuclear weapons are considered, as is the sequence of events that might occur. The training conducted at one high command headquarters is described and the training of nuclear bomber, and missile launch control crews are discussed. The problems of controlling forces and fail-safe techniques are considered. Decision-making at low levels of complexity and responsibility is contrasted with that at the highest level.

5.02--DOWELL, Arthur E. (Associate Professor, Department of Government, Indiana State College)

APPEASEMENT OR CONCILIATION IN GLOBAL CRISES, 1938-1951 (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD December 1963, for the University of Chicago)

A comparative analysis of the criteria used by Chamberlain and Daladier at Munich (as typical of appeasement), with those used by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman in the "Pre-Pearl Harbor Crisis," at "Yalta" and before "Korea" in an effort toward isolating those rules of decision-making that promote true conciliation as contrasted with those promoting "appeasement" in the Munich sense.

5.03--DROR, Yehezkel (Lecturer, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (CASBS), Stanford, California)

DECISION-MAKING: A COLLECTION OF READINGS (Book, ECD 1964)

A collection of readings covering the various contemporary approaches to decision-making, presented within a coherent and comprehensive theoretical framework.

5.04--DROR, Yehezkel (Lecturer, CASBS, Stanford, California)

DECISION-MAKING THEORY: AN INTEGRATED TREATISE (ECD 1965)

An effort is made to develop a coherent and comprehensive theory of decision-making, covering all available findings on individual, group, organizational and interorganizational decision-making.

5.05--DROR, Yehezkel (Lecturer, CASBS, Stanford, California)

PUBLIC POLICY REEXAMINED: NEW KNOWLEDGE AND PUBLIC POLICY MAKING (Book, ECD Summer 1963)

The study involves construction of an optimal model of public policy making, identification of the main differences between actual public policy making and the optimal model and exploration of possibilities of improving public policy making. Special attention is paid to the implications of actual and expected new knowledge in behavioral sciences, decision-making and conflict theories.

5.06--EULAU, Heinz (Professor, Department of Political Science, Stanford University)

POLITICAL MICRO-SYSTEMS ANALYSIS PROJECT (Continuing project, ECD, 1965)

A controlled, comparative, system-oriented analysis of American city councils based on survey interviews with local decision-makers. Purpose of the project is to advance comparative method and explore further uses of role and system theory in small decision-making bodies. It is a continuation of *The Legislative System* by Wahlke, Eulau and others (New York: Wiley, 1962)

5.07--FOX, William T. R. (Director) and FOX, Annette B. (Research associate) (IWPS, Columbia University)

IMPACT OF MEMBERSHIP IN NATO AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON U.S. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS (Book, ECD 1963)

A study dealing broadly with the question, what difference does it make to the decision-making processes of the U.S. Government that the U.S. belongs to NATO and to certain other international organizations? Organizations being considered are the OECD, OAS and perhaps SEATO. Some comparisons will be made with similar American relationships in some of the U.N. specialized agencies. Information is being gathered from public documents, hearings held by appropriate Senate and House committees, and officials who have in one way or another been involved in these relationships. Since the study will be organized into specific inquiries regarding the formulation of particular kinds of policy, such as disarmament, foreign economic policy, and military policy, extensive examination of other sources of information has also been found necessary.

5.08--FRIEDLAND, William H. (Assistant Professor, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University)

CONFLICT AND DECISION-MAKING IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL AND MODERN AFRICAN SOCIETIES (Article, completed 1963)

Based on a search of ethnological literature on East, South and Central Africa for traditional societies and on observation in modern situations.

5.09--GAMSON, William A. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan)

COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING STUDY (Book, ECD August 1963)

A comparative study of 18 New England communities. Three decisions were studied in each town with the fluoridation issue being common to all. Focus is on fluctuations in involvement in political decision-making by groups within the community and the consequences of these fluctuations for the outcome of decisions.

5.10--KELLY, George A. (Professor) and KELLY, Gladys T. (Department of Psychology, Ohio State University)

*DECISION MATRIX OF EUROPE (Article, ECD September 1963)

An expansion on the authors' contribution, "Europe's Matrix of Decision" in Nebraska Symposium on Motivation, 1962 (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1962)

5.11--MORTON, Anton S. (Senior Engineer, Raytheon Company, Bedford, Massachusetts)

DECISION-MAKING

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND DECISION-MAKING: A RESPONSE CYCLE MODEL (Report, published by Raytheon Company, January 1963)

A model of international relations, centering around communication and decision, was developed. Politico-military interactions before and during the Korean War, and the 1962 Cuban crisis, were analyzed in the context of the model. Conclusions relative to policy formulation and communication, build-up of accurate expectations of opponent's reaction, and accurate intelligence of opponent's capabilities were drawn.

5.12--PALMER, George J., Jr. (Program Director, IBR, Texas Christian University)

ORGANIZATIONAL SYSTEMS: ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS, MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, BEHAVIORS, AND FUNCTIONING. (Continuing Program)

Survey studies of real life organizations, testing hypotheses by means of dimensionalization and multivariate analysis of functional relations among classes of variables, including organizational size, programs and policies, incentive conditions, homogeneity of membership, cohesive and divisive roles of participants in the organizational coalition, member behaviors, and overall organizational effectiveness.

5.13--SCHILLING, Warner R., (Columbia University)

CASE STUDY FOR CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS ON THE H-BOMB DECISION (Book, ECD 1963)

5.14--WIGGINS, Warren W. (Associate Director, Program Development and Operation, Peace Corps, Washington, D. C.)

THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS IN SETTING UP PEACE CORPS PROGRAMS (Paper presented at the PC-NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D. C., March 1963)

5.15--WRIGHT, Christopher (Executive Director, Council for Atomic Age Studies (CAAS) Columbia University)

SCIENTISTS AND THE MAKING OF PUBLIC POLICY (Book, ECD 1963)

Empirical and theoretical studies focusing on events since 1940. Some of the studies contributing to this project are the result of individual work, and some are the result of group inquiries and conference deliberations.

6.01--ANDERSON, Robert T. (Department of Social Sciences, Mills College)

THE MAFIA AS A SOCIAL GROUP (Articles, ECD Summer 1963)

Primarily a study of the Mafia in Sicily to determine the principles of association and the function of the group as an adaptive mechanism. Analysis thus far indicates that it is a unique form of kinship group that was particularly functional in a state characterized by anarchy.

6.02--ANDERSON, Robert T. (Mills College)

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS IN HYDERABAD-SECUNDERABAD (Article, ECD Summer 1963)

A partial inventory of voluntary associations in these cities was made. Officers and members of some of them were interviewed at length on associational organization, history, goals, and achievements. Findings substantiate the general observation that associations in Indian cities are numerous, but not very successful.

6.03--DOLE, Gertrude E. (Department of Anthropology, NYU)

ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE KUIKURU INDIANS OF CENTRAL BRAZIL (Book, ECD 1963-64)

6.04--DOLE, Gertrude E. (NYU)

ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE AMAHUACA INDIANS OF EASTERN PERU (Book, ECD 1964)

6.05--GIBB, Jack R. (National Training Laboratories, NTL)

*FACTORS PRODUCING DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR WITHIN GROUPS (Final Technical Report for the period of February 1, 1960 to December 31, 1962, Contract Nonr-3088(00))

This report summarizes the empirical research and theory produced on a nine-year program designed to investigate the factors producing defensive behavior within groups. The structure and assumptions of a comprehensive "defense-reductive" theory of social behavior are briefly described, and related to the empirical research performed under three contracts. A summary is given of instances of practical tests of the theory in industrial, community, and educational settings.

6.06--GOBETZ, Giles E. (Department of Sociology, University of Maryland)

AMERICANS FROM SLOVENIA (Book, ECD 1966)

A comparative study and sociological analysis of personal and group adjustments of the Slovenian ethnic group in the United States and Canada. Source materials on which the study is based are selected from the ethnic press, organizations, private interviews, and personal correspondence and diaries. Scope: a factual portrait of an ethnic group; a comparative study of group interaction and ethnic institutions; an analysis of personal and group adjustments.

6.07--GRAY, Robert F. (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Tulane University)

THE SONJI OF TANGANYIKA (Book, published by Oxford University Press, London, February 1963)

A study of the social and political structures of an irrigation-based society in East Africa.

6.08--GULICK, John (Department of Sociology-Anthropology, University of North Carolina)

A MODERN ARAB CITY (Tripoli, Lebanon) (Book, completed but not published)

6.09--HOFFSOMMER, Harold and DUBEY, D. C. (Department of Sociology, University of Maryland)

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Monograph, published 1963 by the Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development, Mussoorie, India)

6.10--HORNER, George R., (Division of Social Sciences, NYU)

THE BULU: A MODERN AFRICAN SOCIETY (Book, ECD Indef.)

Field Research from 1950-53 and Summer 1957. Library sources are also used.

6.11--LIPSET, Seymour M. and RAAB, Earl (SRC, University of California)

EXTREMIST MOVEMENTS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY (Book, ECD 1963)

6.12--RANDOLPH, Richard R. (University of California - Berkeley)

ENDOGENY AND SOLIDARITY AMONG THE NEGEV BEDOUIN (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Intermarriage of close relatives preserves the small size of solidary groupings among the Bedouin. This apparently has "survival value". In the absence of large solidary groups, the elaboration of hospitality is seen as a feature promoting necessary communication.

6.13--SARDO, Joseph (Department of Sociology, University of Florida)

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE RURAL COMMUNITY IN SICILY AND COLOMBIA (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD 1964)

6.14--SARJOLA, Sakari (Department of Social Sciences, University of Puerto Rico)

FATALISM AND ACTIVISM AMONG COLOMBIAN PEASANTS (Article, ECD December 1963)

6.15--SHORT, James F., Jr., (Sociological Research Laboratory, Washington State University)

STREET CORNER GROUPS AND PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY (Book, ECD 1965, Ph.D. dissertation for the University of Chicago and Washington State University)

A large-scale investigation of delinquent gangs in Chicago.

6.16--SILVERSTEIN, Josef (Department of Government, Wesleyan University) and WOHL, Julian (Department of Psychology, University of Toledo)

THE UNIVERSITY STUDENT AND POLITICS IN BURMA (Article, completed but not published)

6.17--SMITH, T. Lynn (Department of Sociology, University of Florida)

WHY THE CITIES (IN LATIN AMERICA) (Article, ECD 1963)

6.18--SMITH, T. Lynn (University of Florida)

BRAZIL: PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS (Book, completed. To be published, 1963 by Louisiana State University Press)

6.19--TRIANDIS, Harry C. (Department of Psychology, University of Illinois)

GROUP AND ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS INFLUENCING CREATIVITY (Continuing research)

A paper entitled "Member Heterogeneity and Dyadic Creativity" summarized the work to date. Several groups of two people (dyads) were homogeneous and heterogeneous in political and social attitudes. The results indicate that heterogeneous dyads are potentially more creative than homogeneous dyads. However, this potential creativity may be inhibited by communication problems and low interpersonal attraction. Training in the other member's point of view increased the creativity of heterogeneous dyads.

6.20--VAUGHAN, James H., Jr. (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Cincinnati)

CULTURE, HISTORY, AND GRASS-ROOTS POLITICS IN A NIGERIAN CHIEFDOM (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, December 1962.

This paper describes the emergence of two political parties in a Marghi chiefdom which had never before participated in a popular election. It assesses the parties' leadership, strength, successes, and defeats in elections between the UN plebiscites of November 1959 and February 1962—elections which were seemingly unpredictable and inconsistent. The political behavior of the chiefdom was both understandable and predictable.

6.21--WOLFE, John B. and HORN, Paul (Department of Psychology, University of Mississippi)

RACIAL FRICTION IN THE DEEP SOUTH (Article, ECD 1963)

Research results have been collected. One article has been published and another will be published during 1963.

- 7.01--BACKMAN, Carl W. (Chairman, Department of Anthropology and Sociology) and SECORD, Paul F. (Chairman, Department of Psychology, University of Nevada)

INTERPERSONAL FACTORS IN BEHAVIORAL STABILITY (Research, ECD August 1964)

Interpersonal congruency theory is concerned with the degree of perceptual-cognitive consistency between the subject's self-concept, his behavior, and his perception of the other's behavior. The theory is applied to problems of stability and change in personality.

- 7.02--BERKUN, Mitchell M., BIALEK, Hilton M., KERN, Richard P. YAGI, Kan (Human Resources Research Office (HumRRO) George Washington University)

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS IN MAN (Research Report No. 10, December 1962, Task FIGHTER IV, U.S. Army Leadership Human Research Unit)

Research efforts to develop stressful situations that could be used to determine individual reactions to stress and to establish that an effect is produced similar to the effect evoked by a naturally occurring event. Three criteria were proposed: (1) a subjective self-report of the stress situation; (2) an objective measurement of the performance of acts relevant to the stressful environment; and (3), a measurement of the physiological response to the stress situation.

- 7.03--BERRIEN, F. Kenneth (Professor, Department of Psychology, Rutgers University)

ROLE FLEXIBILITY AS RELATED TO GROUP EFFECTIVENESS: AMERICANS vs. JAPANESE (Research, ECD January 1964)

Volunteer organizations established to deal with emergencies (e.g., volunteer fire companies) will be studied in the United States and Japan to discover to what extent flexibility in role and status relationships are related to group effectiveness. It is hypothesized that within limits the flexibility of roles assumed by persons is positively correlated with effectiveness. It is further hypothesized that the basic need structures of the community in which these volunteer groups exist will show some relation to role flexibility.

- 7.04--BRITTON, Robert C. (Human Factors Scientists, System Development Corporation, (SDC), Santa Monica, California)

BEHAVIOR UNDER THREAT IN DEFENSE AND CONFLICT (Dissertation, ECD June 1963)

Team performance under conditions of threat is examined for selected variables in experimental laboratory conditions analogous to crises such as natural disaster and war. Variables considered are expectations and perception, morale, cohesion, consonance of strategy, and tactics, attitude toward leadership, attitude toward success/failure, status considerations, motivation, involvement, and reaction to threat.

- 7.05--BRONFENBRENNER, Urie (Professor, Cornell University)

SOVIET METHODS OF CHARACTER EDUCATION: SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH (Article, completed, published in American Psychologist, August 1962)

The Soviets emphasize extrafamilial groups as socializing agents. Comparative study of the types of resulting socialization and character structure are called for.

- 7.06--CARR, William K. (Human Ecology Fund)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE DETERMINANTS OF CHINESE BEHAVIOR (Book, ECD 1964)

This study is based on the anthropological assumption that individual behavior is culturally, not psychologically, determined. Through a study of anecdotal materials, and field investigation, an attempt is being made to specify the "cultural determinants" of certain behavioral characteristics of selected Chinese sub-cultures.

- 7.07--CASTAGNO, Alphonso A., Jr. (Professor, Department of Political Science, Queens College)

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND THE PEACE CORPS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Paper presented at PC-NIMN conference on the "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences", Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The contributions which political scientists can make toward establishing the conceptual framework for Peace Corps Volunteers in regard to political socialization and modernization in developing areas are described.

- 7.08--DAHLSTROM, W. Grant (Professor) and BAUGHMAN, E. Earl (Professor, Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina)

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN RURAL SCHOOL CHILDREN (ECD 1964)

Longitudinal study of the origins in personality patterns, family relationships, and educational experiences of motivations to academic success, and needs for achievement. Children drawn from both Negro and white rural areas have been examined, tested and rated, and their parents interviewed. Their adjustment to school and progress in tool [sic] subjects will be examined.

- 7.09--DAVIES, James C. (Professor, Department of Political Science, CIT)

HUMAN NATURE IN POLITICS: THE DYNAMICS OF POLITICAL BEHAVIOR (Book, completed. To be published Fall 1963 by John Wiley & Sons.

A theoretical analysis of the relation between basic mental processes and political behavior. The use of a wide variety of psychological and sociological data is employed to appraise a coherent theory of the causes of political behavior.

- 7.10--ECKHARDT, William E. (Clinical Psychologist, Broadlawns Hospital, Des Moines)

FOREIGN POLITICS, RELIGION AND PERSONALITY (Article, ECD 1964)

Correlation of scores from four scales: Militarism, Religious Orthodoxy, Neuroticism, Index of Adjustment and Values. Subjects: students, adults, reserve officers, church groups, peace groups, mental patients. Tentative Results: Militarism correlated with Religious Orthodoxy, Social Conformity, Male Sex, Lower Education, Lower Welfare Interest, and Nationalism. Militarism is not correlated with Age, Political Affiliation, Self-Concept, nor Mental Illness.

- 7.11--EDINGER, Lewis J. (Professor, Department of Political Science, Michigan State University)

KURT SCHUMACHER: A STUDY IN POLITICAL BEHAVIOR (Book, ECD 1963)

An investigation into the application of personality and role theory to the study of political leadership.

- 7.12--ENGELMANN, Hugo O. (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

AFRICA: A STUDY IN POLITICAL DISPARITY (Article, completed. To be published by Indian Journal of Social Research, July 1963)

Sub-Saharan Africa, as European colonialism collapses, is compared to the situation of transalpine Europe at the time of the withdrawal of the Roman legions. A social-psychological analysis of tribalism, comparing the sixth century Teutonic with the present-day African variant, leads to the conclusion that neither American democracy, nor Soviet autocracy, nor yet Chinese totalitarianism, are immediately relevant to the African condition. The medieval diffusion of Islamic and Far Eastern culture into Europe is used as an indication of the approaches by which an African "dark-age" can be avoided.

- 7.13--ENGLISH, Joseph T. (Chief Psychiatric Consultant, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.)

THE PREMATURE RETURN OF PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS (Paper presented at the PC-NIMH conference on the "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

A review of various reasons why Volunteers return before their tour of duty is completed. Special emphasis is placed on failures in adjustment.

- 7.14--FORD, Clellan S. (President, Human Relations Area Files, Yale University)

COMPARATIVE RESEARCH IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR (Continuing Project)

A Compilation of research materials relative to comparative behavior.

- 7.15--FOWLER, Herbert B., (College of Medicine, University of Colorado) BRANCH, C. H., CARTER, Don C., TSCHUNDY, J. J. (University of Utah)

*DESCRIPTION OF THE IRANIAN TRAINING PROJECT (Paper presented at the PC-NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Description of the different cultures that PCV's training for Iran found themselves in during training, i.e., the Navajo Indian Reservation, the Logan Campus and the Mormon /sic/ culture and how how this affected the training.

- 7.16--GERARD, Harold B. (Professor, Department of Psychology, University of California--Riverside)

ATTITUDINAL RESIDUES OF CONFORMITY AND DEVIATION (ECD August 1963)

Laboratory investigation of the consequences of conforming to or deviating from a group with whom the individual is in initial disagreement.

- 7.17--GYR, John W. (Associate Research Psychologist, MHRI, University of Michigan)

A STUDY OF PROBLEM-SOLVING BEHAVIOR (ECD December 1963)

A study of the problem-solving behavior of adults. The strategy chosen is (1) to find some formal models for the description of cognitive functioning which will permit testing of the theory by means of computer simulation for the models, and (2) to construct a number of models which will vary along the dimension of the complexity of the cognitive function involved and which will differ in the importance assigned to external vs. internal factors needed to explain behavior.

- 7.18--HESS, Robert D. (Professor) and EASTON, D. (Professor, Department of Human Development, University of Chicago)

POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN (Book and article, ECD 1964)

One of several related projects on socialization of political attitudes. Data were gathered by questionnaire; some information is available on children of other countries.

- 7.19--HOTCHKISS, John G. (Washington University)

CHILDREN ERRAND-RUNNERS: THEIR ROLES IN THE SOCIAL LIFE OF A SMALL MEXICAN COMMUNITY (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Observers of Mexican village life have noted that children running to and fro seem to be ever present. What is perhaps most interesting about the performance of their chores is the function they serve for adult knowledge and adult interpersonal relations. These children are the gatherers and disseminators of news which adults evaluate and act upon. Because of their incomplete personalities they are also exploited to do "face-work" between families of different social and ethnic groups. Chiapas is the town studied in this instance.

- 7.20--HUANG, Lucy Jen (Assistant Professor, Sociology, Department of Social Studies, Lake Erie College)

THE CHINESE COMMUNE WOMAN: HER MULTIPLE ROLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS (Article completed but not published)

A descriptive report concerning the women's life in the Chinese communes. The Communist Chinese regime depends on the female half of the population to assist in the promotion of work efficiency, the smooth running of the commune system, and participation in full time labor outside the home.

- 7.21--HUANG Lucy Jen (Assistant Professor, Sociology, Department of Social Studies, (Lake Erie College)

THE PROBLEM CHILD AND DELINQUENT YOUTH IN THE COMMUNIST CHINESE FAMILY (Completed, for Human Ecology Fund)

New patterns of juvenile delinquency and problem behavior have appeared among young Chinese in Mainland China due to the lack of parental supervision, the shortage of school buildings, the pressure toward scholarship, and interpersonal competition. Party leaders, teachers, and parents, all show great concern over the new problems among young children and youth. The basic problem seems to have stemmed from early insecurity felt by the children when they were put in nurseries by the day, week, or month while their parents worked.

- 7.22--HUANG, Lucy Jen (Assistant Professor, Sociology, Department of Social Studies, Lake Erie College)

A RE-EVALUATION OF THE PRIMARY ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST WOMEN: THE WORKER OR THE HOME-MAKER (Article to be published in Marriage & Family Living)

Leaders of the regime, via the editors' opinions and editorials, attempt to re-educate the women of China concerning their major role in the socialist government: i.e., as workers, instead of homemakers.

- 7.23--LAMBERT, William W., (Department of Psychology) and WOLF, Arthur (Department of Anthropology, Cornell University)

EXPLORATION OF BIOCHEMICAL CORRELATES OF EVERY-DAY AGGRESSION IN A SAMPLE OF CHILDREN FROM A FORMOSAN VILLAGE (Article, ECD Fall 1963)

Two years were spent in a Formosan village collecting systematic verbatim time samples of 63 children's every-day behavior. These have been analyzed in such a manner as to provide a series of possible rates (e.g., a child's rate of aggression per minute, under specified instigation conditions). These rates have been (and are being) related to the nor-epinephrine and epinephrine counts from a twenty-four hour sample of each child's urine. Child training antecedents of these aggression-related hormone secretion rates are also being explored.

- 7.24--LAMBERT, William W. (Professor, Department of Psychology) and TRIANDIS, Leigh M. (Department of Anthropology, Cornell University)

MOTHERS OF SIX CULTURES: A STUDY OF CHILD TRAINING PRACTICES AND CULTURAL TENSIONS (Book, ECD Fall 1963)

Cross-cultural study of mother interviews given to a village sample in the United States, Okinawa, India (Northern), Gusii (Africa), Mexico (Indian village), and the Philippines. Focus on pan-cultural factors (resulting from factor analysis) for child training, the sources of the position of the cultures on these factors, placement of these factors in the context of the culture, and checking out of the causal hypotheses by use of the Human Relations Area Files.

- 7.25--LANZETTA, John T. (Director), and KANAREFF, Vera T. (Professor, Center for Social Behavior (CRSB), University of Delaware)

STUDIES OF CHOICE BEHAVIOR UNDER MEANS-GOAL CONFLICT SITUATIONS (Continuing program)

Papers published from 1958 to 1963 dealt with imitation in a means-goal conflict situation where imitation is instrumental to goal achievement but also results in disapproval. Later research has concentrated on the effectiveness of the GSR (partner's emotional reaction) as a social reinforcer, and on sharing as another behavior that involves a means-goal conflict.

- 7.26--LANZETTA, John T. (Director), and KANAREFF, Vera T. (Professor, CRSB, University of Delaware)

DECISION-MAKING UNDER CONDITIONS OF UNCERTAINTY (Continuing program)

Information-seeking is a function of the monetary level of play [sic] (cost-payoff) even when expected profit is held constant.

- 7.27--LEVIN, Martin L. (Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University--Baltimore)

POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION OF ADOLESCENTS (Ph.D. dissertation ECD June 1963, for Johns Hopkins University)

- 7.28--LE VINE, Robert A. (Assistant Professor) and LE VINE, Barbara B. (Research Associate Committee of Human Development, University of Chicago)

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN A NIGERIAN CITY (Research (ECD 1964)

Studies of child rearing and childhood among Yoruba.

- 7.29--LIU, William T. (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame)

CHINESE YOUTH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (Research ECD 1964)

- 7.30--MENINGER, Roy W. (Staff Psychiatrist, The Menninger Foundation)

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND PERCEPTION OF INTERNATIONAL DANGER (Paper, ECD January 1964)

Survey of a selected psychiatric patient population by means of schedule questionnaires. Survey results are being correlated and expensive psychodynamic information will be available on personality structure and intrapsychic conflict. Hypothesis examined is that the nature of international danger perceived (or their way of describing it, or both) will be demonstrably related to personality psychodynamics.

- 7.31--NEWMAN, Philip L. (University of California)

ROLE ASPECTS OF "WILD MAN" BEHAVIOR IN A NEW GUINEA HIGHLANDS COMMUNITY (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

"Running amuck" going "beserk" or "madness" in New Guinea follows a standardized pattern and is a culturally defined outlet for aggression generated in the individual by social pressures. It apparently serves as a means whereby the individual can forcefully and dramatically cause the community to ease social pressures on him without drastic loss of social support.

- 7.32--PRESTON, Harley O. and LICHTENSTEIN, Stanley (IIS, Washington, D.C.)

*EVALUATION OF PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS IN NIGERIA (Research, ECD September 1964)

The study focuses on the performance of Peace Corps Volunteers in Nigeria and on the effects of their Peace Corps experiences on career plans and future vocational choices. Data are gathered in Nigeria by questionnaire and interviews, with personal follow-up investigations planned in the home communities of the Volunteers after their return from overseas.

- 7.33--RABIN, Albert I. (Professor, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University)

THE COLLECTIVE PERSONALITY, 1: MATERNAL ATTITUDES TO KIBBUTZ CHILD-BEARING

(ISRAEL COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT) Article, completed but not published)

A semi-structured interview study of 123 mothers of pre-school children in the Kibbutz. Points of stress reported by the mothers in connection with early separation from their children who are brought up in communal nurseries were highlighted. Theoretical issues relating attitudinal differences between mothers born in the Kibbutz and outside the Kibbutz were considered.

- 7.34--RABIN, Albert I. (Professor, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University)

THE COLLECTIVE PERSONALITY, II: GUILT FEELINGS OF KIBBUTZ AND NON-KIBBUTZ ADOLESCENTS. (Research, ECD June 1963)

Four story-completion tasks which deal with violation of social mores were administered to 100 Kibbutz 13-year-olds and to a similar number of children born outside the Kibbutz (conventional family setting). Consonant with the prediction, based on earlier work, the collectively raised children less frequently exhibit intense guilt in their story completions.

- 7.35--RABIN, Albert I. (Professor, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University)

THE COLLECTIVE PERSONALITY III: SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE ATTITUDES OF KIBBUTZ ADOLESCENTS TO SOME ASPECTS OF KIBBUTZ IDEOLOGY (Article completed but not published)

A 40-item questionnaire that deals with attitudes toward sex, education, vocation, future plans, and some ideological principles of the Kibbutz community, was administered to over 300 twelfth graders who were born and reared in a number of Kibbutzim. Statistically significant sex differences were obtained on nearly half of the items. Girls reveal less positive attitudes to Kibbutz life and ideology than do boys.

- 7.36--RABIN, Albert I. (Professor, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University)

THE COLLECTIVE PERSONALITY IV: GROUP vs. INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE ON COGNITIVE TASKS OF KIBBUTZ AND NON-KIBBUTZ CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. (Article, ECD September 1963)

Simple and complex cognitive tasks were administered to individuals and groups of Kibbutz children, adolescents, and to parallel control groups of subjects not reared in the Kibbutz. The hypothesis is that the group performance increment is greater for Kibbutz reared subjects than for the controls.

- 7.37--ROSEN, Bernard C. (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska)

SOCIALIZATION AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION IN BRAZIL (Article, published in American Sociological Review, October 1962)

Preliminary report on a study of the relationship of personality to economic growth in Brazil. It records interviews and the results of tests administered to Brazilian families in several parts of the country.

- 7.38--SANBORN, Kenneth O. and MARETZKI, Thomas W. (University of Hawaii)

*SOCIAL CHARACTER TYPES IN THE PEACE CORPS AND PREDICTION FOR EFFECTIVENESS OVERSEAS (Paper was presented at a PC-NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Science," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

- 7.39--SMITH, M. Brewster (Professor and Associate Director, IHD, University of California, Berkeley)
EVALUATION OF PEACE CORPS PROJECT IN GHANA (Book, ECD September 1964)

Peace Corps Volunteers in Ghana are being interviewed and their performance and adjustment as secondary school teachers appraised. Analysis will cover the productive value of various data collected prior to overseas service, and the description of the processes of adjustment to overseas duty.

- 7.40--STEIN, Morris I. (Professor, Department of Psychology, NYU)

*TYPOLOGIES IN A TRANSACTIONAL APPROACH TO ASSESSMENT (Paper presented at a PC-NIMH conference, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

A typological analysis of the Peace Corps Volunteer in the Colombia I Project and the relationship between the Volunteer and the environment in prediction of success.

- 7.41--TRIANDIS, Harry C. (Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois)

EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSES OF THE BEHAVIORAL COMPONENT OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES (Article, completed but not published)

Complex-stimulus persons varying in race, religion, sex, age and occupation were rated on 61 social behaviors. ("obey," "date," "eat with," etc.) Factor analyses yielded factors such as "Formal Social Acceptance," "Friendship Acceptance," etc. The characteristics of the stimulus persons which determined significant amounts of variance on the factors were identified.

- 7.42--VOLLMER, Howard (Research Sociologist) and MILLS, D. L. (SRI, Stanford, California)

PROFESSIONALIZATION: A BOOK OF READINGS (Book to be published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., in 1964)

A collection and interpretation of reports and writings indicating how the process of professionalization, in varying degrees, has affected a wide variety of occupational categories in the United States and abroad. Consideration is also given to both positive and negative consequences of professionalization in relation to the development of newly-developing countries.

- 7.43--WALKER, Edward (Professor, Department of Psychology) and HEYNS, Roger W. (Vice President for Academic Affairs) (University of Michigan)

AN ANATOMY FOR CONFORMITY (Book published by Prentice-Hall, 1962)

Laboratory Research.

- 7.44--WOOD, James D. (Associate Professor, City University of New York) and WALTHER, Regis (Placement Research, Department of State)

INDIVIDUAL

Approved For Release 2002/11/22 : CIA-RDP80B01676R002900290019-2

27

DESCRIPTION OF A PEACE CORPS TRAINEE GROUP BASED ON THE MMPI AND THE JOB ANALYSIS AND INTEREST MEASUREMENT (Paper presented at a PC-NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Science," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Comparison of behavioral style scales of Volunteers for Jamaica with other occupational groups including Junior Foreign Service Officers.

7.45--WORCHEL, Philip (Professor) and BYRNE, Donn, (Editor, Professor, Department of Psychology, Yale University)

PERSONALITY CHANGE (Book, ECD. December 1963, to be published by Wiley, N.Y.)

Basic theory and summary of empirical evidence relevant to conflict, motivation and decision making.

7.46--ZAWODNY, J. K. (Ph.D., Political Science), BELLAMY, William, (M. D. Neuropsychiatry) and McLACHLAN, D. (Ph.D. Physics) (University of Pennsylvania)

BIOELECTRONICS, BIOCHEMISTRY, NEURO-PSYCHOLOGY, AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR (Book in progress)

LEADERSHIP

- 8.01--ARMILLA, Jose (Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Thiel College)

*ANXIETY IN TAKING THE ROLE OF THE LEADER (Paper presented at PC-NIMH conference on the "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Anxiety level under stress was studied in relation to readiness to take the role of the leader in an unstructured group of Peace Corps Trainees at the Inter-American University, Barranquitas, Puerto Rico.

- 8.02--BADGLEY, John H., (Assistant Professor, Department of Government, Miami University)

LEADERSHIP AND AUTHORITY IN DISTRICT BURMA (Article, ECD 1963)

- 8.03--BEFU, Harumi, (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, University of Missouri)

POLITICAL POSITION OF THE VILLAGE HEADMAN IN TOKUGAWA, JAPAN (Article, ECD Fall 1963)

- 8.04--BELL, Wendell, *et al* (Professor, Department of Sociology, Yale University)

A STUDY OF ELITES AND NATIONALISM IN THE WEST INDIES (Book, ECD August 1963)

Includes studies in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados, Grenada, and Dominica. Causes of nationalism, the big decision of nationhood, policies toward the lower classes, labor commitment, and attitudes of future elites are included in the various studies.

- 8.05--DANIELS, Robert V., (University of Vermont)

SOVIET LEADERSHIP PATTERNS (Continuing Research)

- 8.06--DE GRAZIA, Alfred, (Professor, Department of Government, New York University)

COMPARATIVE POWER AND ELITES (Book, ECD 1965)

Methods of analysis of leadership in developed and underdeveloped countries. General theory of elites behavior.

- 8.07--EDINGER, Lewis J., (Professor, Department of Political Science, Washington University)

TOWARD A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF MILITARY LEADERS IN FOREIGN-POLICY MAKING (Continuing program)

Article outlining project to appear in the June 1963 issue of the *American Political Science Review*.

- 8.08--ENGLEMANN, Hugo O., (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

CLASS SUCCESSION AND THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR POWER (Article, published in *The American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, October 1962)

A historic-theoretical study of power fights between rival and succeeding upper classes, with special reference to the current challenge presented by the professional understructure personnel to the managerial, political, and military bureaucracies. The

results of this analysis are utilized in examining the world-wide power bids of the United States, the Soviet Union, mainland China, and the United Nations.

- 8.09--FARSON, Richard E., (Director, WBSI, La Jolla, California)

ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL POWER (Continuing research; article, ECD August 1963)

Two studies are underway in an effort to understand the dimensions of social power as related to predictability, i.e., to determine whether there is a functional relationship between a person's power over others and his predictability by these others:

- 1) Perceived Correlates of Predictability in Behavior--In this study the predictability of a person will be manipulated as the independent variable and concomitant variation in that person's perceived power will be assessed as the dependent variable.
- 2) Power Roles in Small Groups--In this study the interpersonal power of a person will be manipulated as the independent variable and concomitant variation in that person's predictability and role behavior will be assessed as the dependent variable.

In addition this study will try to assess the nature of the power role in small unstructured problem-solving groups by Bales' interaction process analysis. It will also try to answer the questions as to whether or not anyone can play a power role when instructed to do so, i.e., when the experimenter merely tells a subject to play a power role.

- 8.10--FIELDER, Fred E., (Director, Group Effectiveness Research Laboratory (GERL) University of Illinois)

GROUP AND ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS INFLUENCING CREATIVITY (Continuing Research, ECD 1968, for Office of Naval Research)

Research on leader attitudes and members' cultural and language background as it effects the performance of small *ad hoc* groups engaged in creative tasks.

- 8.11--GETTY, Harry Thomas, (Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The University of Arizona)

DEVELOPMENT OF ETHNIC LEADERSHIP IN FIJI (Research, ECD 1963)

Field research, initiated in Spring 1962, will be completed during Summer 1963.

- 8.12--HAHN, Lorna (Research Scientist, SORO, American University)

LEADERSHIP ELITES IN NORTH AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS (Research, ECD December 1963.)

Critical, analytical study of which leaders and movements succeed or fail and why. Will attempt to evolve workable analysis of contemporary movements, and new framework for description and analysis of such movements.

- 8.13--HERZ, John H., (Professor, Department of Political Science, City College of New York)

USES AND ABUSES OF NATIONAL POWER IN THE NUCLEAR AGE (Book, ECD 1964)

LEADERSHIP

Approved For Release 2002/11/22 : CIA-RDP80B01676R002900290019-2

29

8.14--JACOBS, Milton (SORO, American University)

THE INFLUENTIALS IN URBAN AND RURAL THAILAND (Research, ECD Summer 1963)

Using survey techniques and a structured questionnaire, data on the kinds of persons to whom Thai respondents would turn to seek advice on personal and political matters were obtained from cross section samples of four urban and three rural areas in Thailand. The analysis will provide information on what kinds of individuals, described in terms of occupation, age, education, and mass media behavior, fulfill the roles of influentials for the various social class categories in Thailand.

8.15--JANOWITZ, Morris (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago)

THE POLITICAL ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN THE NEW NATIONS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (Article, completed March 1963)

8.16--JESSER, Clinton J. (Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri)

AN EXPLORATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF PROFESSIONALS IN RURAL AREAS (Ph.D. dissertation, completed for Michigan State University)

8.17--LERNER, Daniel (Professor of Sociology, Department of Economics and Social Science, MIT)

THE EUROPEAN ELITES AND WORLD SECURITY (Book, Articles, ECD 1963)

Structured interviews with panels of British, French, and German leaders since 1954.

8.18--LYONS, Gene M. (Director, Public Affairs Center, Dartmouth College)

STRATEGIC COMMAND OF INTERNATIONAL FORCES (Book, ECD 1966)

8.19--MILLER, Delbert (Professor, Department of Sociology, Indiana University)

POWER STRUCTURES OF CORDOBA, ARGENTINA, BRISTOL, ENGLAND, AND SEATTLE, WASHINGTON (Continuing Research)

8.20--MOSKOS, Charles C., Jr. (Department of Sociology, UCLA)

THE SOCIOLOGY OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE: A STUDY OF SPONSORED NATIONALISM, SELF DETERMINATION AND ELITES IN THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD June 1963 for UCLA)

Study based on 112 interviews with top West Indian leaders in all fields. Correlates and causes of nationalism ascertained. Variables include social background features of the elites and their attitudes and activity toward political independence coupled with their views on political democracy, economic ideology, egalitarianism, social inclusiveness, cultural orientation and cold war issues. West Indian findings are placed in a general scheme of nationalism.

8.21--MULFORD, Charles L. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Grinnell College)

GREEN COUNTY, IOWA, PROJECT (Ph.D. dissertation completed, and article, ECD March 1963)

This study of community power structures indicates that most of the community influentials are ascribed influence in several areas of community life and do form cohesive social groups.

8.22--PALMER, George J., Jr., (Program Director, IBR, Texas Christian University)

PROBLEM-SOLVING AND COALESCENCE IN GROUPS (Continuing series of technical reports)

Multivariate, experimental investigation of processes of problem-solving, decision, consensus, coalescence, and leadership in groups, as a function of group structure and membership variables. Objective testing, scoring, and analytic procedures permit derivation of quantitative measures of processes. Significant findings indicate that task ability makes a substantial contribution to (and is perhaps the chief determinant of) effective leadership, and to a lesser extent, successful leadership. Followership is explained better by lack of task ability than leadership is by possession of task ability.

8.23--POLSBY, Nelson W., (Wesleyan University)

*TWO STRATEGIES OF INFLUENCE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: CHOOSING A MAJORITY LEADER, 1962 (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the APSA, Washington, D.C., September 1962)

8.24--PROCTOR, Samuel, (Associate Director, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.)

THE ROLE OF THE OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATOR IN SUPPORT OF THE PCV (Paper presented at PC-NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

A discussion of (a) Volunteer's adjustment to his work, his environment, and his role as a unique type of emissary, (b) criteria for successful adjustment and, (c) the responsibility of the Peace Corps overseas staff in aiding in this overseas adjustment.

8.25--SCARRITT, James R., (Instructor, Department of Political Science, University of Colorado)

STYLES OF AFRICAN POLITICANS IN RHODESIA (Ph.D., dissertation, ECD June 1963)

8.26--SHNEIDMAN, Edwin S., (Co-Director, Suicide Prevention Center, Los Angeles, California)

*THE LOGIC OF POLITICS (A PSYCHO-LOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE KENNEDY-NIXON "GREAT DEBATES" AND THE KENNEDY-KHRUSHCHEV "GRIM DEBATES." (Completed, to be published as chapter in a book.)

This study analyzed verbatim materials in terms of each individual's idiosyncratic styles of thinking (idio-logic), his private implicit epistemology (contra-logic), and his personality traits relevant to thinking (psycho-logic). What is suggested is that one might gain certain understandings of an individual's personality (and possibly some predictions of behavior), given an analysis of his special ways of "concludifying."

8.27--SMYTHE, Hugh H., (Brooklyn College) and SMYTHE, Mabel M., (The New Lincoln School, New York).

THE NEW AFRICAN LEADERS (Article published, Yale Review, Winter 1962)

An analysis of some personality, social, and political aspects of modern African leaders, with a preliminary group-structuring of them according to socio-political categories.

8.28--Special Operations Research Office, (American University)

THE ROLES OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS (Continuing research)

Basic studies (books and articles) in social sciences to develop methods, concepts, theories, and models within the problem domain. Balanced theoretical and empirical approaches, utilizing methodological and substantive knowledge from all of the social and behavioral sciences as relevant. Emphasis on taxonomy of variables, variable interrelationships, and macro-system structure and dynamics.

8.29--ZOLLSCHAN, George K., (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Purdue University)

NEEDS, INTERESTS, AND LEADERS: OCCASIONS FOR COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP (Article completed, to be published in 1964 by Bobbs-Merrill)

An article in Studies in Leadership (Bobbs-Merrill, 1964)--(Second Edition) Alvin W. Gouldner, ed.

- 9.01--BEFU, Harumi (Professor, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Missouri)

COMMUNITY DEPENDENCE ON THE EXTERNAL WORLD: METHODOLOGICAL DISCUSSION (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

The difference between a community and a society should be kept clear. A society is self-sufficient, whereas a community must depend on the society to which it belongs for fulfilling those needs which it cannot meet itself.

- 9.02--BOWER, Robert T., (Director, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. (BSSR))

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF U.S. TRAINING: A STUDY OF FORMER AID (ICA) PARTICIPANT TRAINEES IN 20 COUNTRIES (Book, ECD June 1963)

The project will eventually include studies in thirty to forty countries on persons who have been trained abroad under the Agency for International Development's Participant Training Program. Studies involve interviews with the returned participant, his supervisor and U.S. technicians stationed overseas. Emphasis is on factors related to utilization of training.

- 9.03--CLEMENTS, Forest (Evaluation Officer of International Training Division, AID)

*EVALUATION SURVEY OF THE PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The Agency for International Development of the State Department is engaged in an evaluation survey of foreign nationals who were sent abroad under the foreign aid program for special training. Major objectives are to assess the value of this training to the returned participant and to his country, to measure the degree of utilization of this training in job performance and in disseminating it to others, and to identify weaknesses in the program for remedial action.

- 9.04--COLMEN, Joseph G., (Director of Research, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.)

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH IN THE PEACE CORPS (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

This paper describes the objectives of the Peace Corps Research Program reflecting its close tie-in to the operations of the Agency. Representative research problems currently attacked are described and available results are given. The breadth of behavioral science research (the contributions made by anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists, educators, and others in allied fields) is discussed.

- 9.05--COMITAS, Lambros, (Associate Director, Research Institute for the Study of Man, RISM, Columbia University)

ANTHROPOLOGY AND THE PEACE CORPS: AN ASSESSMENT (Paper presented at a PC-NIMH Conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

This paper has two major objects: first, to gauge the effect of anthropologists and anthropological

concepts on the operations of the Peace Corps; secondly, to explore avenues of more fruitful collaboration between anthropologists and the Peace Corps.

- 9.06--DAVIS, Paul C., (Research Associate, IWPS, Columbia University)

THE STRATEGIC APPROACH TO AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY (Book, ECD, September 1963)

An analysis of the application of strategic principles and perspectives in controlling and coordinating the instruments of policy. Includes case studies reflecting the evolution of the newer instruments and concepts.

- 9.07--DAVIS, Robert H., (Senior Scientist, Systems Development Corporation-Washington Division)

ARMS CONTROL: THE SEARCH FOR AN ACCEPTABLE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, SP-1047 (Research, published December 1962 by SDC)

Alternative research techniques for studying arms control problems are discussed. Some of the experimental considerations involved in the selection of techniques for the empirical study of complex social systems are discussed. A feasibility study using environmental simulation is described.

- 9.08--DE GRAZIA, Alfred, (Editor, American Behavioral Scientist)

COMPUTERIZED BIBLIOGRAPHY IN SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE (Bibliography ECD 1963)

An annotated list of over 4000 selected articles, reports, and books in all fields of social science, with emphasis upon methodology, indexed by a master classification system for social science, and covering the period 1957-1963 in Volume I.

- 9.09--DODD, Stuart C., (Research Professor, Institute for Social Research, (INSR), University of Washington)

PROJECT CONSENSUS (Book, ECD 1964)

Controlled experiments on 1000 pair-groups are projected to test definitively the isolated and combined effects of 24 dimensional factors upon a criterion index of consensus or agreement of opinions upon an issue, before, during and after discussion forcing changes. Hypothesis on how to facilitate group decision-making is expected to produce laws for consensus, eventually.

- 9.10--FRANK, Alan, (Head, Division of Psychiatry, University of Colorado)

*CONCEPTS AND METHODS IN PEACE CORPS PSYCHIATRIC WORK: AN OPERATIONAL ADVENTURE (Paper presented at the PC-NIMH meeting on the "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences" Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Relationships between means and ends, reviewing assumptions as to how the psychiatric work can be fitted into the training site.

- 9.11--FRANK, Edward C., (Department of Psychiatry, University of Louisville) and KRAMER, Milton (Psychiatrist, University of Cincinnati)

*CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST IN A PEACE CORPS TRAINING CAMP (Paper presented at

the PC-NIMH meeting on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences", Washington, D.C., March 1963)

How Peace Corps training project psychiatrists can develop the necessary relationship with the project director and his staff to develop the degree of support needed to function effectively.

9.12--GOLDBERG, Lewis R., (Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Oregon)

SELECTION-DURING-TRAINING AS AN ASSESSMENT STRATEGY (Paper presented at the PC-NIMH meeting on the "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

9.13--HUANG, Lucy Jen, (Assistant Professor, Department of Social Studies, Lake Erie College)

THE STATUS OF SOCIOLOGY IN COMMUNIST CHINA (Article completed but not published)

The discussion is chiefly concerned with what occurred after the "Hundred Flowers Bloom" period in 1957 and the loss of status of Chinese sociologists, especially those trained in the United States.

9.14--HYMAN, Herbert H., (Professor), and HOPKINS, Terence K. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Columbia University); WRIGHT, Charles R. (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, UCLA)

APPLICATIONS OF METHODS OF EVALUATION: FOUR STUDIES OF THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP (Book, published by University of California Press, September 1962)

Four studies of the effectiveness of an institution for training young adults in citizenship. First study in 1955, with three replications of new groups in 1957 and 1958; before and after design, with short-term follow-ups and a long term follow-up in 1959. The book discusses the methodological principles of evaluation and it reports substantive findings from the studies.

9.15--KRUG, Robert E., (Director, Measurement and Evaluation Program, American Institute for Research, AIR, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)

*AN ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTION PROCESS IN EIGHTEEN PEACE CORPS PROJECTS (Paper presented at PC-NIMH meeting on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The general purpose of this research was to assemble, organize and reduce all data pertaining to the selection process from the first 18 Peace Corps projects.

9.16--LEOPOLD, Robert L., (Consultant, Peace Corps) DUHL, Leonard J. (NIMH) and ENGLISH, Joseph (Chief Psychiatric Consultant, Peace Corps)

PREVENTATIVE PSYCHIATRY AND THE PEACE CORPS (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The Peace Corps, an innovation in American governmental activities in which volunteers serve overseas under the direct supervision of the host country, offered an opportunity to psychiatry to

participate in its development. Psychiatrists have responded by serving as consultants in the training of volunteers who are to serve overseas. They have also participated in the development of programs and policy of the Peace Corps as a whole. The opportunity to develop a new type of psychiatric consultation offered itself and will be discussed in this paper.

9.17--LOUBERT, J. Daniel (External Research Staff, Department of State)

* THE INTERDISCIPLINARY CHALLENGE OF SURVIVAL RESEARCH (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Despite their complexity, the political and international aspects of survival research offer attractive challenges to the behavioral scientist. This paper encourages scholars to undertake studies in these areas and points out some of the pitfalls to be avoided. It suggests that research in such fields as "personology," reality worlds, time spectra, decision-making, the negotiation process, and foreign policy would be particularly rewarding.

9.18--MILLER, Neal E. et al (Chairman, Behavioral Science Sub-panel, President's Science Advisory Committee)

STRENGTHENING THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES (Article, published for the White House by the GPO: Science, No. 136, 1962)

Prepared by the Behavioral Sciences Sub-panel of The Life Sciences Panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee, surveys possible contributions and needs of the behavioral sciences. Recommends research and data on other societies, and certain uses of behavioral scientists in international relations.

9.19--MISCHEL, Walter, (Professor, Department of Psychology, Stanford University)

PREDICTING PEACE CORPS PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA (Paper presented at PC-NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

A preliminary report on the use of simple psychological questionnaires for the prediction of success of PCVs in the Harvard Nigeria project.

9.20--PALMER, David W., Counseling Psychologist, UCLA)

* NOTES ON THE ASSESSMENT OF PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS FOR SECONDARY TEACHING OVERSEAS (Paper presented at PC-NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Some contributions of the MMPI, OPI, Watson-Glaser, and other "objective" personality instruments to Peace Corps Volunteer assessment and their aid in serving the counseling needs of Volunteers in training.

9.21--PARSONS, Talcott (Harvard University)

ROLE OF THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

In the field of international relations as in other fields of social relations the potential long-run role of behavioral science is very great, indeed even now is appreciable. These sciences are, however still too immature to provide solid bases of policy without many other factors being involved. There will be many conflicting recommendations from competent sources.

The first responsibility of the scientist in this as in other fields is to the advancement of his science, the second to its transmission through teaching, only the third to application. Furthermore only a minority should specialize in any one empirical field, no matter how important. Subject to these strictures, however, there is much promise.

- 9.22--PERLOFF, Robert, (Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Purdue University)

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG SELECTED ASSESSMENT DATA DESCRIBING A GROUP OF PEACE CORPS TRAINEES (Paper presented at PC-NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C., March 1963)

An analysis of demographic, cognitive and non-cognitive variables related to the overall evaluation of Peace Corps Trainees.

- 9.23--PRICE, Kendall O., (MHRI, University of Michigan)

* CHALLENGES OF PEACE RESEARCH: ORGANIZATIONS, PROBLEMS TO STUDY AND THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Ways of obtaining and maintaining an international system without war seems to be worth high research priority. This paper presents a scheme of factors affecting the behavior of nations, some research suggestions which are related to these factors, and the state of the peace research movement. Many of the research suggestions were obtained from surveys made of behavioral scientists, and from a non-systematic search of the behavioral science literature.

- 9.24--PRUITT, Dean G., (Assistant Research Professor, CRSB, University of Delaware)

A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR (Completed but not published)

A chapter in the book entitled International Behavior which is being edited by Herbert C. Kelman of the University of Michigan. It is a theoretical piece bringing social psychological theory and research to bear on the phenomena of international relations.

- 9.25--ROSENAU, James N., Visiting Research Associate, CIS, Princeton University)

CALCULATED CONTROL AS A UNIFYING CONCEPT IN THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND FOREIGN POLICY (Research published February 1963, by Princeton University Press)

- 9.26--SCHAEFFER, Klaus H. (Senior Operations Analyst, SRI, Stanford, Calif.)

THE LOGIC OF AN APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS (Report completed, 1962)

A methodological study--the development of a general method for structuring complex systems problems. Method is intended for use within a wide range of systems and contexts, particularly those requiring the use of more than one discipline.

- 9.27--SHAPERO, Albert, (Manager, Systems Analysis, SRI, Stanford, Calif.)

DEVELOPMENT OF A TECHNIQUE FOR ANALYTICALLY DETERMINING WEAPON SYSTEM FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS TO BE PERFORMED BY MAN (Paper read at the tenth Military Operations Research Symposium, 1962)

A methodological study--purpose was to develop a method for analytically determining functions of a system and for systematically defining their characteristics. Though in this study a weapon system was used, the method was developed for general application to a wide range of systems and contexts (social, political, economic, etc.)

- 9.28--SHRIVER, R. Sargent (Director, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.)

THE PEACE CORPS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The Peace Corps was created out of a desire of Americans to serve. It meets the needs of countries for manpower, and those of the individuals. Such an organization arising out of strongly held beliefs in such service, was from the outset concerned with the volunteer. To fulfill these concerns the Peace Corps called upon experts in many areas, including the behavioral sciences to help it develop the form it has today. Psychologists, psychiatrists, anthropologists, physicians, and educators among others, answered the call and created one of the most vital individual-oriented governmental organizations that exists today.

- 9.29--TORRE, Mottram P., (Professor, Department of Counseling and Testing, Department of Student Services, City College of New York)

EVALUATION OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS (Paper presented at a PC-NIMH conference on the "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences," Washington, D.C. March 1963)

Depth exploration of the nature and extent of cross-cultural experience of Peace Corps Trainees as a predictor of future success or failure in the international field and presentation of a schema for interviewing and evaluating the field experience of the Peace Corps groups as they complete their two-year assignment.

- 9.30--TORRE, Mottram P., (Project Director, World Federation of Mental Health)

SELECTION OF PERSONNEL FOR CROSS-CULTURAL INTERNATIONAL SERVICE (Book, completed in 1962)

A four year study involving behavioral scientists and the directors of personnel of the United Nations Agencies in the development of techniques for selecting personnel who can function effectively in the cross-cultural context of international service.

9.31--VOLLMER, Howard M., (Research Sociologist,
SRI, Stanford, Calif.)

STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS AS A
METHOD (Paper read at the first conference
on Behavior in Organizations sponsored by the
U.S.A.F., 1962)

Identification and interpretation of elements in
structural-functional propositions, as used in or-
ganization theory, and description of one method
to test such propositions by the use of survey data,
as part of a larger study of the adaptations of
scientists to different organizational contexts.

10.01--BAER, Daniel J. (Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Boston College)

PERCEPTUAL CORRELATES OF CONFORMITY, ACQUIESCENCE, AND RESISTANCE TO CHANGE (Research, ECD December 1963)

Purpose of the study is to determine if psychological traits of conformity, acquiescence, and resistance to change may be measured by objective perception tests.

10.02--BOULDING, Elise (Journal of Conflict Resolution, University of Michigan)

*WHO ARE THESE WOMEN? (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D. C., March 1963)

Progress report on study of characteristics of a national random sample of women involved in a new peace movement, including stage in family life cycle, experience in community affairs, education, and occupation. The triggering motivations are being examined, also women's conceptualizations of the complexity of the peace-making process, their role in it, and their views on future social order.

10.03--BRISTOL, James E. (American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

*NON-VIOLENCE AS A POSITIVE CONCEPT (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The believer in non-violence shares with many others the goal of a decent, just and equitable society. Nor is he content to wait; he strives actively and aggressively toward this goal. He is a fighter for good and a resister of evil, but he eschews the use of violence because of his convictions that violence leads peoples and nations away from the economic, social and political justice they desire.

10.04--CAMPBELL, E.Q. and CRAMER, M.R. (Research associates, Institute for Research in Social Sciences (IRSS), University of North Carolina)

EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND PERFORMANCE OF NEGRO ADOLESCENTS IN THE SOUTHERN U.S. (Articles and monographs, ECD Summer 1965)

This study has two phases: (1) An investigation of demographic correlates of educational performance as measured by percentage going to college, dropout rate, and average daily attendance (as a percentage of enrollment); and (2) An investigation of social-psychological factors influencing motivation for scholastic accomplishment and social mobility. The first phase of the study is now being completed and a beginning on the second has been made. Thus far it has been established conclusively that counties with higher economic standing and greater financial contribution to education tend to produce higher levels of educational performance.

10.05--CATTELL, Raymond B. (Research Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois)

THE DIMENSIONS OF MORALE IN NATIONAL CULTURE PATTERNS (Article completed February 1963)

One of a series of studies analyzing the factor structure of national cultural patterns.

10.06--GALLO, Philip S., Jr. (Graduate Research Psychologist, Department of Psychology, UCLA)

MOTIVATIONAL ASPECTS OF REACTIONS TO THREAT IN BARGAINING (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD September 1963)

Previous experimentation in this area has indicated that the addition of threat into a bargaining situation results in poorer outcomes for both parties. Most of these experiments, however, have used small or imaginary rewards to motivate the subjects. This project will attempt to greatly increase the motivational state of the players by introducing large and meaningful goals, thus reducing the importance of "face saving" strategies.

10.07--GORDON, Suzanne N. (IIS, Washington, D. C.)

WHY PEOPLE JOIN THE PEACE CORPS (Paper presented at the PC-NIMH conference on the "Peace Corps and Behavioral Sciences", Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Study of motivation for joining the Peace Corps as expressed by applicants on the Peace Corps Volunteer questionnaire.

10.08--HOFFMAN, Charles (Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Queens College)

WORK-INCENTIVES IN COMMUNIST CHINA 1953-1962 (Articles, ECD 1964 for Social Science Research Council)

10.09--HUANG, Lucy Jen (Professor of Sociology, Department of Social Studies, Lake Erie College)

THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF FAMILY SIDELINE OCCUPATIONS AND THE RURAL TRADE FAIR IN COMMUNIST CHINA (Article, completed but not published)

A descriptive report of the life of Chinese commune members with analysis of the change of policies and strategies by the Communist Chinese regime with reference to the commune system in order to raise incentives and thus boost production.

10.10--JANICKI, W. P. (Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Dartmouth College)

AMERICAN ASPIRATIONS AND FEARS (Book, ECD Summer 1963)

A report of findings.

10.11--LIEBERMAN, Bernhardt (State University of New York, Stony Brook)

* "i TRUST" (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

Deals with the notion of trust and its relevance to the conduct of international affairs. A notion of trust (i-Trust), based on self interest is discussed. The conception arose from an experiment in which subjects played a three-person, zero-sum majority game. The results of the experiment are presented and this particular notion of trust is considered in relation to the particular experiment done, and its relationship to international affairs.

10.12--MC GUIRE, William J. (Associate Professor, Department of Social Psychology, Columbia University)

PERSONALITY FACTORS RELATED TO SUSCEPTIBILITY TO VARIOUS FORMS OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE (Continuing research)

10.13--MC GUIRE, William J. (Associate Professor, Department of Social Psychology, Columbia University)

TECHNIQUES [sic] FOR INDUCING RESISTANCE TO PERSUASION (Continuing research)

10.14--NEHNEVAJSA, Jiri (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh)

STUDIES IN ANTICIPATIONS AS FACTORS IN PERSUASION ANALYSIS (Research, ECD December 1963)

10.15--RAPOPORT, Anatol (Senior Research Mathematician, MHRI, University of Michigan)

STUDIES IN COOPERATION AND COMPETITION (Book, ECD July 1963)

Studies of interaction between two individuals placed into a situation in which motivations to cooperate

or to compete are in conflict. Subjects are university students. The data are patterns of choices in specially designed experimental games. The results are described by a stochastic process where parameters reflect the changes in the subjects' (inferred) attitudes as functions of experimental conditions.

10.16--SMITH, M. Brewster, FAWCETT, James T., EZEKIEL, Rafael, and ROTH, Susan (University of California, Institute for Human Development)

A FACTORIAL STUDY OF MORALE AMONG PEACE CORPS TEACHERS IN GHANA (Paper presented at PC-NIMH conference on "Peace Corps and Behavioral Science," Washington, D. C. March 1963)

Analysis of repeated graphic self-ratings of various aspects of morale completed by the Ghana group at three points during their first year.

10 17--TOMASIC, D. A. (Indiana University)

REARING THE NEW MAN FOR COMMUNISM (Article, completed)

NEGOTIATION

11.01--ALGER, Chadwick (Professor, NYU)

CONFERENCES AND NEGOTIATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)

The establishment of international organizations is revolutionizing diplomacy. Field work at the United Nations, consisting of observations, discussions and interviews with officials is the basis for analysis of face to face relations between governmental officials of different countries ("diplomacy"). Unique aspects and contributions of the negotiation and conference process in international organizations are presented.

11.02--FEDDER, Edwin H. (Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, Hollins College)

THE FUNCTION OF NEGOTIATION IN THE RESOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT (Article completed but not published 1963)

11.03--KLEMAN, Richard D. (University of Pittsburgh)

THE IMAGE OF AN AMERICAN DIPLOMAT, A PITTSBURGH INQUIRY (Completed but not published 1963)

Interviews with 100 persons inquiring into attitudes, knowledge, and qualities of American diplomats and Foreign Service officers. Tabulation of responses. Result: Image is basically positive and perspective. Educational level of respondent was found to be main determinant of attitude.

11.04--MC GRATH, Joseph E., (Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois)

NEGOTIATION AND DECISION-MAKING IN COMPLEX ORGANIZATIONS (Article, ECD September 1963)

Research on negotiation as a basic interpersonal process. Emphasis on experiments with simulated negotiations in a variety of substantive areas (e.g., labor grievances, religious groups).

11.05--PRUITT, Dean G., (Assistant Research Professor, CRSB, University of Delaware)

STUDIES OF INTERGROUP NEGOTIATION (Continuing research)

A research project in which negotiation processes are being studied in laboratory settings. Thus far a partially designed laboratory simulation environment of international negotiation exists which will be used as the research setting.

11.06--TORRE, Mottram P., (Vice President, RISM, Columbia University)

HEALTH AND DIPLOMACY (Paper, ECD 1964)

A study of the effect of physical and mental illness on the diplomatic relationship, through bibliographic research, interviews with diplomats, and psychiatrists and physicians who have treated ill diplomats. (A draft monograph has been prepared for use in conferences with diplomats).

SIMULATION

- 12.01--ABT, Clark C., (Manager, SSD, Raytheon Company)
- A QUANTITATIVE THEORY OF ALLIANCE FORMATION (Completed March 1963, to be published by Raytheon Company)
- A crudely quantitative theory of alliance formation, development, and dissolution is described in terms of military, political, economic, and cultural-ideological variables, suitable for programming as a computer routine for simulation in the Strategic Model of International Interactions.
- 12.02--ADAMS, Harold W., (The Mitre Corporation)
- COMMAND POST SIMULATION STUDIES (Continuing Research)
- A study, using manned simulation techniques in a hypothesized national command post during general war operations, incorporating the decision alternatives and information requirements which can be expected in such a situation.
- 12.03--BENSON, Oliver (Professor, Department of Government, University of Oklahoma)
- A SIMPLE DIPLOMATIC GAME (A COMPUTER SIMULATION) (Chapter in two books, published by Prentice-Hall, 1962)
- A computer simulation of power politics, with variables loaded for such presumed characteristics of states and determinants of state action as "propensity to violence", as well as standard criteria of literacy, productivity, military position, etc.
- 12.04--CROW, Wayman J., (Associate Director, WBSI, La Jolla, California)
- THE CAPACITY TO DELAY RESPONSE AS A STRATEGY (Research, ECD September 1963)
- The project has the following objectives: (1) To provide a detailed and specific statement of the doctrine of "capacity to delay response" as a deterrent strategy, outlining its hypothetical effects upon tension levels, international stability, and military escalation. (2) To specify testable hypotheses and to design experiments to test them using the Inter Nation Simulation Technique.
- 12.05--CROW, Wayman J. (Associate Director, (WBSI) and SOLOMON, Lawrence, (WBSI))
- A SIMULATION STUDY OF STRATEGIC DOCTRINES (Research, published October 1962)
- The purpose was to test the feasibility of using the Inter Nation Simulation (INS) technique developed at Northwestern University to explore the effects of the capacity to delay response and the effects of graduated independent tension reducing initiatives. Pilot runs of the INS indicated the feasibility of full-scale use of the procedures developed for study of the complexities of deterrence strategies.
- 12.06--GUETZKOW, Harold (ed.) (Professor, Department of Political Science, Northwestern University)
- *SIMULATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE: READINGS (Book, published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1962)
- Twenty-five contributors to such topics as simulated bureaucracies, the use of simulation in international relations, the Carnegie Tech. management game, and computer simulation of peak-hour operations in a bus terminal.
- 12.07--GULLAHORN, John T., (Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley) and GULLAHORN, Jeanne E.
- COMPUTER SIMULATION OF ELEMENTARY SOCIAL BEHAVIOR (Article published 1963 by System Development Corporation; and continuing Research.
- A model based largely on the work of George Homans, (Social Behavior: Its Elementary Forms), has been stated in the form of a computer program. It is presently operating to simulate simple social behavior.
- 12.08--LAUGHERY, R. K., and GREGG, L.W.
- SIMULATION OF HUMAN PROBLEM-SOLVING BEHAVIOR (Article published September 1962, *Psychometrika*)
- In the simulation of human behavior on a digital computer, one first attempts to discover the manner in which subjects internally represent the environment and the rules that they employ for acting upon the representation. The interaction between the rules and the environmental representation over a period of time constitutes a set of processes. Processes can be expressed as flow charts which, in turn, are stated formally in terms of a computer program. The program serves as a theory which is tested by executing the program on a computer and comparing the machine's performance with the subject's behavior.
- 12.09--POOL, Ithiel de Sola (Professor, CIS, MIT)
- SIMULATION OF SINO-SOVIET BLOC COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (Project, ECD 1966)
- A cooperative project to develop a computer simulation.
- 12.10--RAPOPORT, Anatol (Senior Research Mathematician, MHRI, University of Michigan)
- *GAME THEORY AND ITS APPLICATIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF INTERGROUP HOSTILITY (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AOA, Washington, D.C., March 1963)
- In the theory of games, certain situations have been formalized in which a decision maker (player) is faced with a genuine dilemma which cannot be resolved by any logical or cognitive process. One type of such game has turned out to be a valuable research tool in the psychology of conflict. Results of experiments with games of this type are described and some theoretical implications pursued.
- 12.11--RAPOPORT, Anatol, (MHRI, University of Michigan)
- *APPLICATION OF GAME-THEORETICAL IDEAS TO THE PROBLEMS OF CONFLICT AND CO-OPERATION (Paper, published February 1963, MHRI, University of Michigan)
- 12.12--RAPOPORT, Anatol, (Senior Research Mathematician, MHRI, University of Michigan)
- PRISONER'S DILEMMA (Book, ECD July 1963)
- Report on a series of experiments in which two

SIMULATION

subjects play a game under two opposing motivational pressures, namely to cooperate and to not cooperate. The game is so constructed that whatever choices the subjects make, the motivational pressures operate in the opposite direction. The only way to beat the game is for each

player to trust the other's intentions to cooperate and to justify the other's trust in turn. But this must be achieved tacitly, since communication is not allowed. The data are the statistics of the subjects' patterns of choices. The theory is a stochastic model of their interactions.

13.01--ALFORD, Robert R. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology) and SCOBLE, Harry M. Professor, Department of Political Science) University of Wisconsin - Madison)

LEADERSHIP AND DECISION MAKING IN URBAN POLITICAL SYSTEMS (Book, ECD June 1964)

Based on interviews with 1300 voters and 490 leaders in four Wisconsin cities.

13.02--ALFORD, Robert R. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin - Madison)

PARTY AND SOCIETY: THE ANGLO AMERICAN DEMOCRACIES (Book, ECD June 1963)

Based on over 50 surveys in England, Australia, the United States and Canada of the social class, regional, and religious factors in voting behavior.

13.03--BANANI, Amin (Research Fellow, Center for Middle East Studies, Harvard University)

THE FORMULATION OF MODERN PERSIAN NATIONALISM (Book, ECD Fall 1963)

A study of the relationship between ideology and events through the analysis of writings and actions of several articulate figures in decision-making positions.

13.04--BANKS, E. Pendleton (Wake Forest College)

TWO THEMES IN BURMESE CULTURE (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Burmese art and architecture exhibit two trends: one emphasizing simplicity and symmetry, the other extravagance, elaboration, and asymmetry. This paper explores the carry-over of these two themes in Burmese religion, social structure, and personality.

13.05--BASCOM, WILLIAM (Director, Lowie Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley)

AFRICAN FOLKLORE AND LITERATURE (Article completed to be published in Social Research in Africa, Robert A. Lystad, ed. ca. Fall 1963)

Concerns the use of African myths, song texts, and other forms of folklore for political purposes, including African nationalism.

13.06--BATES, Margaret L. (Goddard College)

A SURVEY OF RECENT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TANGANYIKA (Monograph, completed; to be published in African One-Party States published by Cornell University Press)

Treats the structure of the current government of Tanganyika, political parties, and general political developments.

13.07--BERG, Ivar (Assistant Professor, School of Business, Columbia University)

INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTER (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Studies of large economic and political institutions in the US indicate that a process of natural selection takes place which gives each institution its own distinctive character.

The cultural process weeds out the "misfits" and rewards those who fit the required pattern. This process has certain implications for mental health and cross-cultural studies.

13.08--BERG, Ivar (Assistant Professor, School of Business, Columbia University) and ROGERS, David (Assistant Professor, School of Business, NYU)

PROPERTY WITHOUT POWER: DEMOCRACY, BUREAUCRACY AND SMALL BUSINESS (BOOK, ECD September 1964)

A study of status and ideology of two hundred small businesses in New England. An effort to determine the extent to which small retailers' ideology is influenced by their occupational experiences, and the implications of this ideology for the continued maintenance of a democratic society.

13.09--BUSHELL, Donald G., Jr. (Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Washington University)

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES (Book, ECD March 1963) Fifty pre-industrial societies are analyzed to determine what structural factors are related to stratification. The results show that stratification develops along two distinct dimensions: wealth grades and hereditary classes. These dimensions are independent of each other and consist of mutually exclusive factors which are scaleable within each type.

13.10--CURETON, Edward E. (Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee)

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF SENATE VOTES (Paper, ECD June 1963)

By combining related record votes, 42 record-vote variables were obtained on 92 Senators in the 85th Congress. Factor analysis will indicate the 4 to 6 basic attitudes which underlie correlations between record votes.

13.11--DEWITT, Nicolas (Associate Professor, School of Education, Indiana University)

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNIST BLOC (Continuing research project, ECD 1964-65)

The research project deals with organization, management, and resource inputs into research and development in the East European countries of the Communist Bloc.

13.12--DONNELL, John C. (University of California - Berkeley)

CONFLICTING CONCEPTIONS OF POLITICAL AUTHORITY AND CITIZENSHIP IN THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD 1963)

Discusses the influence of Confucian, personalist-democratic, communist, and other conceptions of authority and citizenship on government and opposition political behavior.

13.13--ENGELMANN, Hugo O. (Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)

THE DEGREE OF SOCIETAL POWER SATURATION AND THE IDEOLOGY OF PURPOSIVENESS (Article, completed to appear in The Journal of Human Relations, Spring 1963)

As interaction frequency increases, the variability of interaction decreases steadily. This is concomitant at first with an increase, and later with a decrease, in the total amount of power exercise. At the same time, the attitude of individuals with regard to their own activities shifts from spontaneity, through various modes of purposiveness, to complete indifference. Thus, purposiveness as a prevailing ideology is characteristic of societies with the highest degree of power saturation.

- 13.14--ETZIONI, Amitai (Research Associate, IWPS, Columbia University)

POLITICAL UNIFICATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY (Book, ECD 1964)

- 13.15--FELDMESSER, Robert A. (Research Fellow, RRC, Harvard University)

MARX'S MODEL OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE (Book, ECD September 1963)

An effort to make explicit the operational significance of underlying premises and categorizations of Marx's social theory: the nature of man, natural and historical reality and laws, social classes, and the process of social change. The major conclusion is that Soviet society is a logical outgrowth of Marxism and is thus a truly Marxist society.

- 13.16--FERNANDEZ, James W. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Smith College)

SYMBOLIC CONSENSUS IN A FANG SYNCRETIST CULT (GABON) (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Even in very precise rituals there may be considerable disagreement about the meaning of the symbols involved, as is evident in an African syncretist cult. Some degree of ambiguity seems necessary to this ritual system. This raises the question as to how much must be forgiven, forgotten, or ignored in the functioning of any social system.

- 13.17--FERNANDEZ, James W. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Smith College)

TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN SUB-SAHARA AFRICA (Research, ECD 1964)

- 13.18--FERNANDEZ, James W. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Smith College)

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS IN FANG CULTURE (GABON - SPANISH GUINEA - CAMEROON) (Ph.D. dissertation, articles, ECD 1964-65)

- 13.19--FIELD, G. Lowell (Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Connecticut)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL SYSTEMS (Book, ECD 1963)

- 13.20--FIELD, Mark G. (Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Boston University)

MEDICINE AND MEDICAL ORGANIZATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA (Book, ECD, June 1963)

Plans are to publish an Introduction on this subject, and a short book. A more detailed study of the sub-

ject prepared in cooperation with Heinz Muller Dietz, will appear at a later date.

- 13.21--FIELD, Mark, G. (Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Boston University)

THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE SOVIET SCIENTIST (Article, ECD Indef.)

- 13.22--FRIEDRICH, Carl J. (Professor, Department of Government, Harvard University)

CORRUPTION AND SECRECY (Book, ECD uncertain)

- 13.23--FRIEDRICH, Carl J. (Professor, Department of Government, Harvard University)

FEDERALISM - NEW PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCES (Book, ECD Uncertain)

- 13.24--GRAY, Robert F. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Tulane University)

AFRICAN POLITICAL PARTIES: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL VIEW (Article, ECD June 1963 to be published in Comparative Studies in Society and History, June 1963)

An anthropological analysis of one-party political systems in contemporary Africa.

- 13.25--GRAY, Robert F. (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Tulane University)

*THE SHETANI CULT AMONG THE SEGEJU OF TANGANYIKA (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

The East African Coast, as it extends along most of Kenya and Tanganyika, is occupied by a dozen or so tribal groups which are often spoken of collectively as Swahili peoples. One of these is the Segeju, who live in some 25 villages strung along the coast between Tanga and the Kenya border. Among the Segeju, a cult of spirit-possession occupies a prominent place in the magical-religious life of the society. The primary purpose of this paper is to describe in outline the cult as it appears among the Segeju.

- 13.26--HAFFAR (Assistant Professor, Social Science Division) and HORNER, George R. (Associate Professor, Social Science Division) (State University College, New Paltz, N. Y.)

RESPONSE OF FRENCH POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS: LEBANON AND CAMEROUN (Article, ECD November 1963)

Field Research: Lebanon and Cameroun 1950, 53 - 57

Library Research: Princeton, Boston, New York
Method: Comparative Analysis
State Formation: Lebanon & Cameroun, Political parties, etc.

- 13.27--HUANG, Lucy Jen (Assistant Professor, Department of Social Studies, Lake Erie College)

THE ADOPTION OF THE FAMILY CONCEPT AND KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY BY THE COMMUNIST CHINESE REGIME (Article, completed but not published)

Sources for this paper are drawn from Communist Chinese press, magazine articles, reports, and editorials. Capitalizing on the traditional Chinese consanguineal form of family system, Communist leaders attempt to encourage the Chinese people to consider the Party and the Communist government as the "Large Family of Revolution" and encourage the use of kinship terminology among the people.

13.28--INGERSOLL, Jasper (Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, University of California - Berkeley)

THE ROLES OF RELIGIOUS SPECIALISTS IN CENTRAL VILLAGE THAILAND (Chapter in book, completed but not published.)

A chapter in a comparative volume on Theravada Buddhism, from a conference at the University of Chicago in June 1962. Based on the author's field work and on other village studies of Thailand.

13.29--INKELES, Alex (Professor of Sociology and Senior Research Fellow, RRC, Harvard University)

STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE SOCIAL STRUCTURE (Continuing research)

Current emphasis is on the social-psychology of industrial society. Materials from opinion polls and other surveys in industrial and industrializing countries are being assembled. The underlying theory holds that the networks of interpersonal relations which characterize the situation of different strata in the modern large-scale organization generate comparable response from the incumbents of the typical and social positions. An effort will be made to locate those institutions, values, etc., which most resist these tendencies to homogenization of the "culture" of subpopulations in industrial societies. Field work will be done, beginning in January 1963 in Chile, Nigeria, and Pakistan, under the auspices of the Center for International Affairs with the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

13.30--KENNY, Michael (Catholic University)

EUROPE: THE ATLANTIC COMMUNITY (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Member states of the European-Atlantic community hold many political, economic social, and psychological attitudes in common, but politico-economic rivalries and internal dissensions during the colonial period delayed a trend toward union. The cultural basis for union still exists and is now supplemented by external threats to the set of cultures as a whole.

13.31--LAUTERBACH, Albert (Professor, Department of Economics, Sarah Lawrence College)

CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM: A CONCEPTUAL RE-EXAMINATION (Book, completed; to be published by Rowohlt-Verlag, Hamburg, Germany - May 1963)

Both capitalism and socialism have changed their original meanings, and each has assumed a variety of possible meanings. This thesis is examined in the light of empirical evidence from recent years.

13.32--MOERMAN, Michael (Assistant Professor, SIS, American University)

CLASS AND CULTURE IN NORTHERN THAILAND

(Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Research among the Lue indicates that they exist as a Thai "tribe" less for reasons of culture history than for reasons based on the function of ethnic identification. By considering themselves a distinct tribe, the Thailand Lue need not consider themselves underprivileged members of the peasant class.

13.33--MOOS, Felix (University of Kansas)

"RUSH HOUR OF THE GODS" - SOKA GAKKAI, A JAPANESE NEW RELIGION (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Soka Gakkai is one of the new post WW-II religions which devote considerable attention to current socio-economic and political problems of Japan. Soka Gakkai (lit. "Creation Academic Society") is of Buddhist origin and aims at practical goals, i.e., the cure of diseases or business prosperity. As such, it attracts the financially hard-pressed.

13.34--PALMER, Norman D. (Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania)

POLITICAL SYSTEMS: THEIR NATURE, GROWTH, AND BEHAVIOR (Book, ECD 1963; to be published by Asia Publishing House, Bombay)

This volume on Political Systems is based on a series of lectures delivered in the spring of 1962 at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, India. The main sections deal with (1) The Anatomy of Political Systems (2) Political Development and the Stages of Political Growth; and (3) Political Behavior and Public Administration.

13.35--PARRY, Albert (Chairman, Department of Russian Studies, Colgate University)

THE EMERGING SOCIO-POLITICAL ROLE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, AND MANAGERS (Book, ECD July 1963)

Sources: Soviet Press, Soviet literature, Western literature, Western literature on the USSR, reports of returning travelers and residents, interviews with Soviet scientists, engineers, and managers who defected to the West in recent years.

13.36--PATTERSON, Samuel C. (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, State University of Iowa)

DETERMINANTS AND CONSISTENCY OF ATTITUDES AMONG AMERICAN LEGISLATORS (Article, ECD September 1963)

Study seeks to determine the degree of consistency among liberal-conservative attitudinal dimensions for American legislators, and to investigate factors leading to or diminishing crystallization of ideology. A portion of the project now under way deals with the effect of differential inter-generational occupational mobility on liberal-conservative attitudes, and leads to an analysis of institutional effects; i.e., to what extent do institutional norms and practices "cool out" hypothetical effects of social background factors like inter-generational occupational differences.

- 13.37--PATTERSON, Samuel C. (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, State University Iowa)

DIMENSION OF VOTING BEHAVIOR IN STATE LEGISLATURES (Continuing research; Article, published in Public Opinion Quarterly, Summer 1962)

Initial analysis of roll-call votes in a one-party legislature revealed a very low association among seven identifiable dimensions of voting behavior defined by Guttman scales. Some orderings of legislators were highly related to the political competitiveness of their districts, some to ecological differences among districts, and some to the political structure of the legislative body. "There are significant differences between partisan and non-partisan legislative bodies. Where party organization or even stable factional alignments are not available to the legislator to refer to for voting standards, the patterns of voting in the legislature are likely to be compartmentalized. And, in the absence of party as a reference group, the legislator is likely, consciously or unconsciously, to respond to different pressures in different voting areas." Comparative analyses for other legislatures are in process.

- 13.38--PITKIN, Donald S. (Professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Northeastern University)

MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962; to be published in Anthropological Quarterly, April 1963.)

Mediterranean Europe is urban in its overall orientation. Social structure is derived from land control but everywhere manual labor is denigrated. Superordinate-subordinate relations characterize social institutions and a clientele arrangement gives form to economic and political relationships. Reciprocity, pride, and honor are important themes and the code of omertà is applied against the outsider. Extra-legal forms of social organization and control dominate areas where national institutions are ineffective. Regionalism has deterred the development of nationalism generally but Hellenic, Roman, Catholic, and Renaissance influences have provided a unifying and humanistic ethos for much of the area.

- 13.39--PLATH, David (University of California - Berkeley)

WHERE THE FAMILY OF GOD IS THE FAMILY: THE ROLE OF THE DEPARTED IN JAPANESE HOUSEHOLDS (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

Unlike many other cultures, the Japanese have no culture-wide "holy family", but each household has a private "holy family" composed of its recently-departed members. Periodically the living and the departed foregather in ritual expressions of unity. This paper analyzes data from Nagano prefecture households in terms of observable activities, of social roles, and ties of sentiment, and draws implications as to the familiar rubric "ancestor worship".

- 13.40--RANNEY, Austin (Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin)

THE SELECTION OF PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES IN GREAT BRITAIN (Book, ECD, July 1963)

Two general types of data are used: (1) interviews, newspaper accounts, and other secondary accounts of candidate selections; (2) biographical information about candidates combined with information about the nature of the constituencies selecting them in the general elections of 1951, 1955, and 1959, and all by-elections from 1951 to 1961. Data will be used to investigate such questions as the nature and strength of the central offices' power to place and veto local candidates, and the factors which influence local adoptions.

- 13.41--RUSH, Gary B. (University of Oregon)

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND POLITICAL EXTREMISM (Ph.D. dissertation, ECD August 1963, for the University of Oregon)

Stratification model of "status crystallization" used to predict extremist political attitudes, primarily those of the "Extreme Right." Hypothesized that "uncrystallized," or "disequilibrated" statuses will be associated with extremist political attitudes.

- 13.42--SCOTT, William A. (Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Colorado)

ORGANIZATIONS AND VALUES (Book, completed but not published.)

A study of the role that personal values play in organizational processes of selection, attraction of member loyalties, status differentiation, influence, and attrition. Longitudinal questionnaire study in ten fraternities and sororities at the University of Colorado.

- 13.43--SHAPERO, Albert (Manager, Systems Analysis, SRI, Stanford, California)

A PROPOSED APPROACH TO DETERMINING WHERE MAN IS REQUIRED IN A SYSTEM (Paper read at the Tenth Military Operations Research Symposium, 1962)

An approach to determining where man is required in large systems that is particularly applicable to command and control and intelligence systems.

- 13.44--SHAPERO, Albert (Manager, Systems Analysis) and VOLLMER, Howard (Research Sociologist) (SRI, Stanford, California)

A TECHNICAL PROFILE OF THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY (A report presented for the Aerospace Industry Association, 1962)

As part of a larger study of the aerospace industry, the development of a method for profiling an industry was undertaken and applied to the manpower and facilities aspects of the aerospace industry.

- 13.45--SPIRO, Herbert J. (Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Amherst College)

TOTALITARIANISM AS A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT (Article, ECD June 1963 for the International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences)

- 13.46--STOKES, Donald E. (Senior Study Director) and MILLER, Warren E. (Program Director) (SRC, University of Michigan)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELECTORAL AND REPRESENTATIONAL PROCESSES IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES (Books, ECD Indef.)

A major study resting on a replication of American representation study in England. Data will be collected from members of constituencies and from candidates standing for Parliamentary election. Constituency members will constitute a national sample of the British electorate. The major volume will cover analytic comparison of electoral, legislative and representational processes in the two countries.

- 13.47--TALMON, Yonina (Research Fellow, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University)

SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION IN COLLECTIVE SETTLEMENTS IN ISRAEL (Research, ECD 1963)

- 13.48--TERRIEN, Frederic W. (Professor, Department of Sociology, San Francisco State College)

THE EFFECT OF CHANGING SIZE UPON ORGANIZATIONS (Research, ECD August 1965)

The study is designed to explore the effect that changing size of an organization has on the proportion of persons assigned to administrative tasks. Some work already completed under sponsorship of Kellogg Foundation, and reported in "Too Much Room at the Top", Social Forces, May 1959. Research in progress deals with banks and hospitals.

- 13.49--TIRYAKIAN, Edward A. (Lecturer, Department of Social Relations, Harvard University)

AFRICAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS (Book, ECD 1964)

This will be an analytical study of role relations within the institutional framework of pre-colonial and colonial African societies, as the basis from which to evaluate processes and problems of modernization in post-colonial Africa. The major thesis is that there is an important set of common elements, regardless of the particular countries involved. Sources are previously published materials (books, articles, government publications, etc.).

- 13.50--TOMASIC, D. A. (Professor, Department of Sociology, Indiana University)

NATIONAL COMMUNISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE (Article, completed but not published)

- 13.51--TRAGER, Frank N. (Professor, Center for International Affairs, NYU)

POLITICAL DYNAMICS: THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONALIST LEADERSHIP IN PRE WW-II BURMA (Article, completed for Journal of Burma Research Society)

- 13.52--VAN DER KROEF, Justus M. (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Political Science, University of Bridgeport)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA: ITS PROGRAM AND TACTICS (Continuing research)

This project yielded several articles, e.g. The China Quarterly, March-June 1962; Pacific Affairs, Summer 1962. A book will be published early in 1963 which will be an up-to-date history of the Indonesian Communist Party and its tactics since 1928.

- 13.53--VAUGHAN, James H., Jr. (Assistant professor, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, University of Cincinnati)

POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF MANDARA TRIBES (NIGERIA AND CAMEROUN BORDER) (Article, ECD January 1964)

Field work completed 1959-60.

- 13.54--VOLLMER, Howard (Research Sociologist, SRI, Stanford, California)

ADAPTATIONS OF SCIENTISTS IN DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXTS (Continuing research)

A five year study of the adaptation of scientific personnel to different organizational contexts.

- 13.55--WAHLKE, J. C.

LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM: EXPLORATIONS IN LEGISLATIVE BEHAVIOR (Book, published 1962, New York: Wiley)

The theory and practice of legislatures in the democratic system, reflected in a group of methodologically advanced studies by a new generation of scholars.

- 13.56--WOLFE, Alvin W. (Washington University)

THE AFRICAN MINERAL INDUSTRY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORY (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the AAA, Chicago, November 1962)

This industrial complex is characterized by a diversity of constituent units related to one another in such a way that the "managerial power" of the system is not centralized. Nevertheless, the system exerts control over member corporations and states, and influences the conduct of affairs in Africa from the Cape to Katanga.

- 13.57--ZAWODNY, J. K. (Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Washington University)

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR OF SUBVERSIVE (UNDERGROUND) MOVEMENTS (Book, ECD Indef.)

An inquiry into the stages and symptoms of organizational development.

- 13.58--ZAWODNY, J. K. (Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania)

THE REDUCTIVE APPROACH IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN VIOLENCE AND NON-VIOLENCE IN PROBLEM SOLVING (Book, ECD 1963)

A study of the categories of environmental and psychological variables conducive to the violent and non-violent, cooperative human behavior on three levels: (1) nation-state (2) group dynamics and (3) personality dynamics.

Author Index

Name	Rubric	Category	Geographic Area	Item Number
ABT, Clark C.	Conflict	Analysis	International, NATO, Devel- oping Coun- tries, S.E. Asia	4.01,.02,.03
ADAMS, Harold W.	Simulation	Machine		12.01
ALFORD, Robert R.	Simulation	Human		12.02
	Systems	Political	Australia, Canada, Great Britain, United States	13.01,.02
ALGER, Chadwick	Negotiation	International	U.N.	11.01
ANDERSON, Robert T.	Groups	Social	Italy, India	6.01,.02
ARCHER, W. K.	Communication	Inter- Cultural	International	3.24
ARENSBERG, Conrad M.	Change	Cultural	Europe, Middle East, Inter- national	1.01
ARMILLA, Jose	Leadership	Styles		8.01
ASHFORD, Douglas E.	Change	Social	Morocco, Pakistan Tunisia	1.02
	Cognition	Perception	Morocco	2.01
BACKMAN, Carl W.	Individual	Behavior		7.01
BADGLEY, John H.	Leadership	Power	Burma	8.02
		Structures		
BAER, Daniel J.	Motivation	Suggestibility		10.01
BANANI, Amin	Systems	Political	Iran	13.03
BANKS, E. Pendleton	Systems	Social	Burma	13.04
BASCOM, William	Systems	Social	Africa	13.05
BASS, Bernard M.	Conflict	Resolution, Analysis	U.S., Inter- national	4.04,.05
BATES, Margaret L.	Systems	Political	Tanganyika	13.06
BAUGHMAN, E. Earl	Individual	Behavior	United States	7.08
BEARDSLEY, Richard K.	Change	Cultural	Japan	1.03
BEFU, Harumi	Leadership	Elites	Japan	8.03
	Methodology	Taxonomy		9.01
BELL, Wendell	Leadership	Elites	Barbados, Dom- inica, Grenada, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad	8.04
BELLAMY, William	Individual	Simulation		7.46
BENSON, Oliver	Change	Social	Developing Nations	1.04
	Simulation	Machine	International	12.03
BERG, Ivar	Systems	Political		13.07,.08
BERKUN, Mitchell M.	Individual	Stress		7.02
BERNARD, Viola W.	Conflict	Analysis		4.35
BERRIEN, F. Kenneth	Cognition	Attitudes, War	United States	2.02
	Individual	Role Playing	Japan, United States	7.03
BIALEK, Hilton M.	Individual	Stress		7.02
BIESANZ, John B.	Change	Social	Costa Rica	1.05
BIRDWHISTELL, Ray L.	Communication	Cross- Cultural		3.01
BOBROW, Davis	Conflict	Analysis	Developing Countries, S.E. Asia	4.01
BOULDING, Elise	Motivation	Internal		10.02
BOULDING, Kenneth E.	Conflict	Analysis		4.06
BOWER, Robert T.	Methodology	Evaluation	International	9.02
BRANCH, C. H.	Individual	Acculturation	Iran	7.15
BRAY, Charles W.	Conflict	Cold War	International	4.07
BRITSON, Robert C.	Individual	Stress		7.04
BRISTOL, James E.	Motivation	Persuasion		10.03
BRONFENBRENNER, Urie	Individual	Socialization	U.S.S.R.	7.05
BROWN, Earl C.	Communication	Interpersonal		3.02
BUSHELL, Donald G., Jr.	Systems	Social		13.09
BYRNE, Donn	Individual	Behavior		7.45
CAMPBELL, Donald T.	Cognition	Attitudes		2.12
CAMPBELL, E. Q.	Motivation	Internal		10.04
CAPPANNARI, Stephen	Change	Cultural	Italy	1.40
CARR, William K.	Individual	Behavior	Chinese	7.06
CARTER, Don C.	Individual	Acculturation	Iran	7.15
CARTER, Gwendolen M.	Change	Developmental	South Africa	1.06

Name	Rubric	Category	Geographic Area	Item Number
CARTER, Launor F.	Decision-Making	Organizational		5.01
CASTAGNO, Alphonso A., Jr.	Individual	Socialization		7.07
CATTELL, Raymond B.	Motivation			10.05
CHRISTIE, Richard	Cognition	Attitudes		2.27
CLEMENTS, Forest	Methodology	Evaluation	International	9.03
CLINE, Victor B.	Cognition	Perception		2.03
COHEN, Lester	Conflict	Analysis		4.13
COLMEN, Joseph G.	Methodology	Evaluation		9.04
COMITAS, Lambros	Methodology	Evaluation		9.05
CONDIT, Doris M.	Conflict	Insurgency		4.08
CONVERSE, Philip E.	Change	Political	United States	1.07
COOK, Robert C.	Change	Developmental, Cultural		1.08
COUCH, Arthur S.	Communication	Interpersonal		3.03
COWARD, Henry R., Jr.	Conflict	Deterrence	Australia	4.09
CRAMER, M. R.	Motivation	Internal		10.04
CROW, Wayman J.	Cognition	Perception		2.04
	Simulation	Human	International	12.04, .05
CURETON, Edward E.	Systems	Political	United States	13.10
DADRIAN, Vahakn	Conflict	Analysis	N.A.T.O., International	4.02, .03
DAHLSTROM, W. Grant	Individual	Behavior	United States	7.08
D'ANDREA, Vincent J.	Communication	Cross-Cultural	Philippines	3.04
DANIELS, Robert V.	Leadership	Power Struc- tures	U.S.S.R.	8.05
DANIELSON, Wayne A.	Communication	Interaction	United States	3.05, .06
DAVIES, James C.	Conflict	Aggression	Developing Countries	4.10
	Individual	Behavior		7.09
DAVIS, Paul C.	Methodology	Research Design	United States	9.06
DAVIS, Robert H.	Methodology	Research Design		9.07
DAVISON, W. Phillips	Communication	Political	International	3.07
DE FLEUR, Melvin L.	Change	Social	Argentina	1.09
DE GRAZIA, Alfred	Change	Political	International	1.10
	Leadership	Elites	International	8.06
	Methodology	Research Design		9.08
DE RIVERA, Joseph	Cognition	Learning		2.05
DEUTSCH, Morton	Conflict	Deterrence		4.11
DE WITT, Nicholas	Systems	Political	Eastern Europe, Soviet Bloc	13.11
DODD, Stuart C.	Methodology			9.09
DOLE, Gertrude E.	Groups	Tribes	Brazil, Peru	6.03, .04
DONNELL, John C.	Conflict	Insurgency	South Vietnam	4.12
	Systems	Social-political	South Vietnam	13.12
DOOB, Leonard W.	Cognition	Public Opinion	Africa	2.06
DOWELL, Arthur E.	Decision-Making	Executive	France, Great Britain, Ger- many, Korea	5.02
DROR, Yehezkel	Decision-Making	Organizational		5.03, .04, .05
DUBEY, D. C.	Change	Developmental	India	1.51
	Groups	Ethnic	India	6.09
DUGAN, Robert D.	Cognition	Attitude		2.07
DUHL, Leonard J.	Methodology	Research Design		9.16
DUNCAN, Hugh Dalziel	Communication	Interaction		3.08
		Inner-group		3.09
DUNN, Stephen P.	Change	Cultural	U.S.S.R.	1.11
EASTON, D.	Individual	Socialization	International	7.18
ECKHARDT, William E.	Individual	Behavior	International	7.10
EDINGER, Lewis J.	Individual	Role Playing		7.11
	Leadership	Elites		8.07
EKMAN, Paul	Conflict	Analysis		4.13
ELLINGSWORTH, Huber W.	Communication	Interaction	Latin America	3.10
ENGELMANN, Hugo O.	Individual	Interpersonal	Africa (Sub- Sahara)	7.12
	Leadership	Power Struc- tures	China (PRC), U.S.S.R., U.S., U.N.	8.08
	Systems	Authoritarian		13.13
ENGLISH, Joseph T.	Individual	Behavior		7.13
	Methodology	Research Design		9.16
ETZIONI, Amitai	Systems	Political		13.14
EULAU, Heinz	Decision-Making	Corporate	United States	5.06
EZEKIEL, Raphael	Motivation	Internal		10.16

Name	Rubric	Category	Geographic Area	Item Number
FARSON, Richard E.	Leadership	Power Structures		8.09
FAWCETT, James T.	Motivation	Internal		10.16
FEDDER, Edwin H.	Negotiation		International	11.02
FELDMESSER, Robert A.	Change	Social Mobility	Soviet Union	1.12
	Systems	Social	Soviet Union	13.15
FERNANDEZ, James W.	Systems	Social	Camerouns, Gabon, Guinea (Sp.)	13.16, .18
		Religious	Gabon, Africa (Sub-Sahara)	13.17
FIEDLER, Fred E.	Leadership	Styles		8.10
FIELD, G. Lowell.	Systems	Political		13.19
FIELD, Mark G.	Systems	Social	Soviet Union	13.20, .21
FINK, John B.	Conflict	War		4.14
FISHMAN, Jacob R.	Conflict	Analysis		4.15
FORD, Clellan S.	Individual	Behavior		7.14
FOWLER, Herbert B.	Individual	Acculturation	Iran	7.15
FOX, Annette B.	Decision-Making	Organizational	International	5.07
FOX, William T. R.	Conflict	Analysis	United States	4.16
	Decision-Making	Organizational	International	5.07
FRANK, Alan	Methodology	Evaluation		9.10
FRANK, Edward C.	Methodology	Evaluation		9.11
FRIEDL, Ernestine.	Change	Social Mobility	Greece	1.13
FRIEDLAND, William H.	Decision-Making		Africa (Central, East, South)	5.08
FRIEDRICH, Carl J.	Systems	Political		13.22, .23
GALLO, Philip S.	Cognition	Perception	United States	2.20
	Motivation	Persuasion	International	10.06
GALLUP, Gladys	Change	Developmental	India	1.51
GALTUNG, Johan	Conflict	Resolution	International	4.17
GAMSON, William A.	Decision-Making	Organizational	United States	5.09
GARRETT, Ralph L.	Conflict	War		4.18
GEORGE, James B.	Conflict	Resolution	International	4.19
GERARD, Harold B.	Individual	Stress		7.16
GERBNER, George	Communication	International	International	3.11
GERLACH, Luther P.	Change	Cultural	Kenya	1.14
GERSCHENKRON, Alexander	Change	Political	U.S.S.R.	1.15
GETTY, Harry T.	Leadership	Styles	Fiji	8.11
GIBB, Jack R.	Groups	Small Groups		6.05
GINIGER, Seymour	Conflict	Resolution	International	4.20
GLADSTONE, Arthur	Conflict	Analysis	International	4.21
GLOCK, Charles Y.	Change	Developmental	United States, International	1.36
GOBETZ, Giles E.	Groups	Ethnic	Slovenian-American	6.06
GOLDBERG, Lewis R.	Methodology	Evaluation		9.12
GOLDBERG, Melvin	Communication	Interaction		3.12
GOLDMAN, Ralph M.	Conflict	Analysis		4.22
GOODNOW, Henry F.	Change	Political	Developing Countries	1.16
GORDEN, Morton	Conflict	Analysis	N.A.T.O.	4.02
GORDON, Suzanne	Motivation	Internal		10.07
GRAY, Robert F.	Groups	Societies	Africa (East), Tanganyika	6.07
	Systems	Political	Africa	13.24
		Religious	Tanganyika	13.25
GREGG, L.W.	Simulation	Machine		12.03
GUDE, Edward W.	Conflict	Analysis	N.A.T.O., Developing Countries, S.E. Asia	4.01, .02
GUETZKOW, Harold	Simulation	Machine, Man		12.06
GULICK, John	Groups	Communities	Lebanon	6.08
GULLAHORN, Jeanne E.	Communication	Cross-Cultural	International	3.13
	Simulation	Machine		12.07
GULLAHORN, John T.	Communication	Cross-Cultural	International	3.13
	Simulation	Machine		12.07
GUTHRIE, George	Communication	Cross-Cultural		3.14
GUTTMACHER, Alan F.	Change	Developmental		1.17
GYR, John W.	Individual	Behavior		7.17
HAFFAR	Systems	Political	Camerouns, Lebanon	13.26
HAHN, Lorna	Leadership	Elites	Africa (North)	8.12
HALL, Edward T.	Communication	Cross-Cultural		3.15, .16

Name	Rubric	Category	Geographic Area	Item Number
HALL, Harry S.	Communication	Inter-group	United States	3.17
HALPERN, Manfred	Change	Social, Political	Africa (North), Middle East	1.18
HALTOM, John F.	Change	Political	United States	1.53
HAMBLIN, Robert L.	Communication	Inter-group	United States	3.18
	Conflict	Management	International	4.23
HAMILTON, Herbert	Cognition	Perception	U.N.	2.08
HAMILTON, James W.	Change	Social	Thailand	1.19
HARBISON, Frederick	Change	Developmental	International	1.41
HEATH, Dwight B.	Change	Developmental	International	1.20
HEMPHILL, John K.	Communication	Interaction		3.19, .20
HERTZ, John H.	Leadership	Power Structures		8.13
HESS, Robert D.	Individual	Socialization	International	7.18
HEYNS, Roger W.	Individual	Socialization		7.43
HICKMAN, John M.	Change	Developmental	Peru	1.21
HILL, John G.	Conflict	War		4.24
HILL, Mosell C.	Cognition	Learning	Nigeria	2.09
HILL, Vicki	Change	Social Mobility	Argentina	1.29
HINTON, Thomas B.	Change	Cultural	Mexico	1.22
HIRSCH, Walter	Change	Social-Political		1.58
HOFFMAN, Charles	Motivation	Persuasion	China (PRC)	10.8
HOFFSOMMER, Harold	Groups	Ethnic	India	6.09
HOPKINS, Terence K.	Methodology	Evaluation	United States	9.14
HORN, Paul	Groups	Communities	United States	6.21
HORNER, George R.	Groups	Tribes	Africa	6.10
	Systems	Political	Lebanon, Camerouns	13.26
HOTCHKISS, John C.	Individual	Role Playing	Mexico	7.19
HUANG, Lucy Jen	Change	Social	China (PRC)	1.23, .24
	Cognition	Learning	China (PRC)	2.10
	Individual	Role Playing	China (PRC)	7.20, .21, .22
	Methodology	Evaluation	China (PRC)	9.13
	Motivation	Persuasion	China (PRC)	10.09
	Systems	Authoritarian	China (PRC)	13.27
HYMAN, Herbert H.	Methodology	Evaluation	United States	9.14
INGERSOLL, Jasper	Systems	Religious	Thailand	13.28
INKELES, Alex	Change	Social-Cultural	Chile, Nigeria, Pakistan	1.25
	Systems	Social (Com- parative)	Chile, Nigeria, Pakistan	13.29
JACOBS, Milton	Leadership	Elites	Thailand	8.14
JANICKI, W. P.	Motivation	Internal		10.10
JANOWITZ, Morris	Leadership	Elites	Developing Countries	8.15
JESSER, Clinton J.	Leadership	Elites	United States	8.16
JOHANNESSEN, James R.	Communication	Interaction		3.21
JUREIDINI, Paul A.	Conflict	Insurgency	International	4.25
KAISER, Richard	Conflict	Resolution		4.26
KANAREFF, Vera T.	Individual	Stress		7.25, .26
KAUFFMAN, Joseph F.	Communication	Cross-Cultural		3.22
KELLY, George A.	Decision- Making	Organizational	Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Western Europe	5.10
KELLY, Gladys T.	Decision- Making	Organizational	Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Western Europe	5.10
KENNEDY, Joseph C.	Cognition	Attitudes	U.S.S.R., U.S., Ghana, Nigeria	2.11
KENNY, Michael	Change	Migratory	Cuba, Mexico, Spain	1.26, .27
	Systems	Political	Europe (West), United States	13.30
KERN, Richard P.	Individual	Stress		7.02
KESSLER, Melvin M.	Conflict	Analysis	International	4.03
KLASS, Morton	Change	Cultural	Trinidad	1.28
KLEMAN, Richard D.	Negotiation		International	11.03
KNOX, John B.	Change	Social Mobility	Argentina	1.29
KRAMER, Milton	Methodology	Evaluation		9.11
KREBBERS, Johannes	Conflict	Analysis		4.27
KRUG, Robert E.	Methodology	Evaluation		9.15
KUMATA, H.	Cognition	Perception	Costa Rica, Finland, Japan, Mexico,	2.30

Name	Rubric	Category	Geographic Area	Item Number
KUNSTADTER, Peter.....	Change	Social	Thailand	1.30
LAMBERT, William W.....	Individual	Acculturation	Africa, India, Mexico, Okinawa, Philippines China (ROC)	7.24
LANG, Gottfried O.	Change	Stress	Tanganyika	7.23
LANZETTA, John T.	Individual	Social		1.31
LAUGHERY, R. K.	Simulation	Stress		7.25, .26
LAUTERBACH, Albert	Systems	Machine		12.08
LEOPOLD, Robert	Methodology	Political-Social		13.31
LERNER, Daniel	Change	Research Design		9.16
	Leadership	Developmental		1.32
LEVIN, Martin L.	Individual	Elites	Europe	8.17
LE VINE, Barbara B.	Individual	Socialization		7.27
LE VINE, Robert A.	Cognition	Behavior	Nigeria	7.28
	Individual	Perception		2.12
LEVY, Marion J., Jr.	Change	Behavior	Nigeria	7.28
		Social, De- velopmental	Japan, International	1.33, .34
LICHTENSTEIN, Stanley.....	Individual	Behavior	U.S. - Nigeria	7.32
LIEBERMAN, Bernhardt	Motivation	Internal	International	10.11
LIEBERMAN, E. James	Change	Social		1.35
LIPSET, Seymour M.	Change	Developmental	International	1.36
	Cognition	Attitudes		2.13
	Groups	Political	United States	6.11
LIU, William T.	Individual	Acculturation	(Chinese) S. E. Asia	7.29
LOUBERT, J. Daniel	Methodology	Theory		9.17
LYONS, Gene M.	Conflict	Cold War		4.28
	Leadership	Power Struc- tures	International	8.18
MARETZKI, Thomas W.	Individual			7.38
MARMOR, Judd	Conflict	Cold War	International	4.29
MC CONVILLE, Carolyn B.	Communication	Interaction		3.19, .20
MC GRATH, Joseph E.	Negotiation	Simulation		11.04
MC GUIRE, William J.	Motivation	Persuasion		10.12, .13
		Influence		
MC LACHLAN, D.....	Individual	Simulation		7.46
MC LELLAN, David S.	Cognition	Perception	United States	2.14
MCQUEEN, Albert J.	Cognition	Attitudes	Nigeria	2.15
MELADY, Thomas P.	Change	Developmental	Africa (Sub- Sahara)	1.37
MENDELSON, Harold	Communication	Interaction		3.23
MENNINGER, Roy W.,	Individual	Stress		7.30
MILBURN, Thomas W.	Conflict	Deterrence		4.30
MILLER, Delbert C.	Leadership	Elites, Power Structures	Argentina, Great Britain, U.S.	8.19
MILLER, Neal E. et al	Methodology	Evaluation, Research Design		9.18
MILLER, Warren E.	Cognition	Attitudes	United States	2.16
	Communication	Interaction	United States	3.34
	Systems	Political	Great Britain, U.S.	13.46
MILLS, D. L.	Individual	Role Playing	United States, International	7.42
MIRON, M. S.	Communication	Inter-Cultural	International	3.24
MISCHEL, Walter	Methodology	Evaluation	Nigeria	9.19
MITCHELL, Robert E.	Change	Developmental	International	1.36
MOLNAR, Andrew	Conflict	Insurgency	International	4.31
MOERMAN, Michael	Change	Cultural	Thailand	1.38
	Systems	Social	Thailand	13.32
MOOS, Felix	Systems	Religions	Japan	13.33
MOOS, Rudolf	Conflict	Analysis		4.13
MORTON, Anton S.	Decision-Making	Organizational		5.11
MORTON, Louis	Conflict	Cold War		4.28
MOSEL, James N.	Change	Social Political	Thailand	1.39
	Cognition	Attitudes	Thailand	2.17
MOSKOS, Charles C.	Leadership	Elites	West Indies (Br.)	8.20
MOSS, Leonard W.	Change	Cultural	Italy	1.40
MULFORD, Charles L.	Leadership	Elites	United States	8.21
MYERS, Charles A.	Change	Developmental	International	1.41
NEHNEVAJSA, Jiri	Cognition	Attitudes	United States	2.18, .19
	Motivation	Persuasion		10.14

Name	Rubric	Category	Geographic Area	Item Number
NEWMAN, Philip L.....	Individual	Behavior	New Guinea	7.31
NORTH, Robert C.	Conflict	Resolution	International	4.32
OSGOOD, Charles E.....	Communication	Inter-Cultural	International	3.24
O'SULLIVAN, Thomas C., Jr.	Conflict	Analysis	International	4.33
OTTENBERG, Perry.....	Conflict	Analysis	International	4.03, .34
PACKARD, George.....	Conflict	Analysis	International	4.35
PALMER, David W.....	Methodology	Evaluation	Japan	4.36
PALMER, George J., Jr.....	Communication	Interpersonal		9.20
	Decision-Making	Organizational		3.25
	Leadership	Styles		5.12
PALMER, Norman D.	Systems	Political		8.22, 13.34
PARRY, Albert	Systems	Social	U.S.S.R.	13.35
PARSONS, Talcott.....	Methodology	Theory	International	9.21
PATTERSON, Samuel C.	Systems	Political	United States	13.36, .37
PERLOFF, Robert.....	Methodology	Evaluation		9.22
PITKIN, Donald S.....	Systems	Social	Mediterranean	13.38
			Europe	
PITTS, Jesse R.	Change	Social	France	1.42
PLATH, David	Systems	Religious	Japan	13.39
POLSBY, Nelson W.	Leadership	Power	United States	8.23
		Structures		
POOL, Ithiel de Sola.....	Communication	International	U.S.S.R.,	3.26
			United States	
	Conflict	Deterrence		4.37
	Simulation	Machine	Sino-Soviet Bloc	12.09
PRESTON, Harley O.	Individual	Behavior	U.S.-Nigeria	7.32
PRICE, Kendall O.	Methodology	Research		9.23
		Design		
PROCTOR, Samuel.....	Leadership	Styles	United States	8.24
PROSHANSKY, Harold	Cognition	Attitudes, War	United States	2.24
PRUITT, Dean G.....	Methodology	Theory	International	9.24
	Negotiation	Simulation	International	11.05
RAAB, Earl	Groups	Political	United States	6.11
RABIN, Albert I.....	Individual	Socialization	Israel	7.33, .34, .35, .36
RAINE, Walter J.....	Conflict	Analysis		4.13
RANDOLPH, Richard.....	Groups	Tribes	Israel	6.12
RANNEY, Austin.....	Systems	Political	Great Britain	13.40
RAPOPORT, Anatol.....	Motivation	Persuasion		10.15
	Simulation	Machine		12.10, .11, .12
RAVEN, Bertram H.....	Cognition	Perception	United States	2.20
REASON, B. R.....	Conflict	Insurgency		4.08
REDL, Fritz.....	Conflict	Analysis		4.35
RICE, Charles E.	Communication	Interpersonal	Thailand	3.27
ROBBINS, Warren M.	Communication	Cross-Cultural		3.28
ROCK, Vincent P.	Conflict	Analysis	U.S.S.R.,	4.38, .39
			United States	
ROGERS, David	Systems	Political		13.08
ROSEN, Bernard C.....	Individual	Socialization	Brazil	7.37
ROSENAU, James N.	Methodology	Research	International	9.25
		Design		
ROTH, Susan.....	Motivation	Internal		10.16
RUBIN, Bernard	Communication		International	3.29
RUSH, Gary B.	Systems	Social	United States	13.41
RYAN, Edward	Change	Social, Cultural	Nigeria	1.25
SALER, Benson	Communication	Cross-Cultural	Guatemala	3.30
SANBORN, Kenneth O.	Individual			7.38
SARDO, Joseph	Groups	Communities	Sicily, Colombia	6.13
SARGEANT, Howland H.	Cognition	Attitude	U.S.S.R.	2.21
SARJOLA, Sakari.....	Groups	Societies	Colombia	6.14
SAUNDERS, John V. D.....	Cognition	Values	Brazil	2.22
SCALAPINO, Robert A.....	Change	Political	Korea	1.43
SCARRITT, James R.	Leadership	Styles	Rhodesia	8.25
SCHAEFFER, Klaus H.....	Methodology	Research		9.26
		Design		
SCHILLING, Warner R.	Decision-Making	Organizational		5.13
SCHLESINGER, Mary	Conflict	Analysis		4.13
SCHULZE, Rolf.....	Cognition	Perception	Germany (FRG)	2.23
SCHUMAN, Howard	Change	Social, Cultural	Pakistan	1.25
SCHWARZ, Henry G.	Change	Migratory	China (PRC),	1.44
			Mongolia	
SCOBLE, Harry M.	Systems	Political	United States	13.01
SCOTT, William A.	Systems	Organizational		13.42
SECORD, Paul F.	Methodology	Research		9.25

Name	Rubric	Category	Geographic Area	Item Number
SEIDENBERG, Bernard	Cognition	Attitudes	United States	2.24
SEWELL, Granville H.	Change	Migratory	Turkey	1.45
SHAPERO, Albert	Methodology	Research		9.27
		Design		
	Systems	Organizational		13.43,.44
SHERIF, Muzafer	Conflict	Resolution		4.40
SHNEIDMAN, Edward S.	Leadership	Styles	U.S.S.R., United States	8.26
SHORT, James F., Jr.	Groups	Small Groups	United States	6.15
SHRIVER, R. Sargent	Methodology	Evaluation		9.28
SILVERSTEIN, Josef	Groups	Small Groups	Burma	6.16
SINDER, Leon	Change	Cultural	Korea	1.46
SINGER, J. David	Cognition	Learning		2.25
	Conflict	Management		4.47
		Resolution		4.41, .42, .43, .44 .45, .46, .47
SMELSER, Neil J.	Change	Developmental, Social Mobility	Developing Countries	1.47
SMITH, M. Brewster	Individual	Behavior	Ghana	7.39
	Motivation	Internal		10.16
SMITH, T. Lynn	Change	Developmental	Latin America	1.48, .49
		Migratory		
	Groups	Societies, Com- munities	Brazil, Latin America	6.17, .18
SMYTHE, Hugh H.	Cognition	Perception	Japan, United States	2.26
			Africa	8.27
SMYTHE, Mabel M.	Leadership	Styles	Africa	8.27
SOARES, Glaucio A. D.	Change	Social, Political	International	1.50
		Developmental		
SOLOMON, Frederic	Conflict	Analysis		4.15
SOLOMON, Lawrence N.	Simulation	Human		12.05
SPECTOR, Paul	Communication	Cross-Cultural	International, Ecuador	3.32, .33
SPIRO, Herbert	Systems	Political, Totali- tarian		13.45
STEIN, Morris I.	Individual	Behavior	Colombia	7.40
STOKES, Donald E.	Cognition	Attitudes	United States	2.16
	Communication	Interaction	United States	3.34
	Systems	Political	Great Britain, United States	13.46
STONE, George	Conflict	Analysis		4.13
SUPER, Donald	Cognition	Attitudes		2.27
SUTTON, Willis A., Jr.	Change	Developmental	India	1.51
SWEARER, Howard R.	Change	Political	U.S.S.R.	1.52
SZALAY, Lorand B.	Communication	Interpersonal	Thailand	3.35
TALBERT, Robert H.	Change	Political	United States	1.53
TALMON, Yonina	Systems	Social	Israel	13.47
TERRIEN, Frederic W.	Systems	Organizational		13.48
THOMPSON, Albert S.	Cognition	Attitudes	Nigeria	2.27
THORNTON, Thomas P.	Change	Political	China (PRC), U.S.S.R.	1.54
			Africa	13.49
TIRYAKIAN, Edward A.	Systems	Social	Sino-Soviet (Bloc)	4.49
TOMASIC, D. A.	Conflict	Analysis		10.17
	Motivation	Persuasion		13.50
	Systems	Totalitarian	Yugoslavia	9.29,.30
TORRE, Mottram P.	Methodology	Evaluation	International	11.06
	Negotiation	International		
TORRES, Augusto	Communication	Political	Ecuador	3.32
TRAGER, Frank N.	Systems		Burma	13.51
TRIANDIS, Harry C.	Groups			6.19
	Individual	Interpersonal		7.41
TRIANDIS, Leigh	Individual	Acculturation	Africa, India, Mexico, Okinawa, United States	7.24
TSCHUNDY, J. J.	Individual	Acculturation	Iran	7.15
VALDMAN, Albert	Cognition	Learning	Tunisia	2.28
VALENTINE, Charles A.	Change	Cultural	Oceania	1.55
	Cognition	Perception		2.29
VAN ATTA, Lester C.	Conflict	Management	United States	4.50
VAN DER KROEF, Justus M.	Systems	Political	Indonesia	13.52
VAUGHAN, James A.	Conflict	Analysis		4.05

Name	Rubric	Category	Geographic Area	Item Number
VAUGHAN, James H., Jr.....	Groups	Tribes	Nigeria	6.20
	Systems	Political	Cameroon,	13.53
VOGT, Evon Z.	Change	Cultural, Social	Nigeria	
VOLLMER, Howard M.....	Individual	Role Playing	Mexico	1.56
	Methodology	Evaluation	International	7.42
	Systems	Organizational	United States,	9.31
WAHLKE, J. C.	Systems	Legislative	International	13.44, .54
WAISUNEN, F. W.....	Cognition	Perception	Costa Rica, Fin-	5.06, 13.55
			land, Japan,	2.30
			Mexico, United	
			States	
WALKER, Edward.....	Individual	Socialization		7.43
WALTHER, Regis.....	Individual	Behavior	Jamaica	7.44
WASKOW, Arthur I.	Conflict	Resolution	International	4.51, .52
WEDGE, Bryant M.....	Communication	International		3.36
WHITTEN, Norman E., Jr.....	Change	Social, Cultural	Latin America	1.57
WIGGINS, Warren W.	Decision-Making	Organizational		5.14
WILLIS, Richard H.	Cognition	Public Opinion	United States,	2.31, .32
			Finland	
WINDLE, Charles D.	Cognition	Perception	United States	2.33
WINKS, Robin W.....	Cognition	Attitudes	Canada, United	2.34
			States	
WOHL, Julian.....	Groups	Small Groups	Burma	6.16
WOLF, Arthur.....	Individual	Stress	China (ROC)	7.23
WOLFE, Alvin W.	Systems	Organizational	Africa	13.56
WOLFE, John B.	Groups	Communities	United States	6.21
WOOD, James D.	Individual	Behavior	Jamaica	7.44
WOODHOUSE, Charles E.	Cognition	Attitudes	United States	2.14
WORCHEL, Phillip.....	Individual	Behavior		7.45
WRIGHT, Charles R.	Communication	Interpersonal	United States	3.37
	Methodology	Evaluation	United States	9.14
WRIGHT, Christopher.....	Decision-Making	Executive		5.15
YAGI, Kan.....	Individual	Stress		7.02
YARMOLINSKY, Adam.....	Conflict	Analysis		4.53
ZANINOVICH, M. George.....	Conflict	Analysis	Sino-Soviet	4.54
ZAWODNY, J. K.	Conflict	Resolution	International	4.55
	Individual	Simulation	International	7.46
	Systems	Organizational		13.57, .58
ZEITLIN, Maurice.....	Cognition	Attitudes	Cuba	2.35
ZIMBARDO, Philip.....	Cognition	Attitudes		2.36
ZOLLSCHAN, G. K.....	Change	Economic		1.58
		Political Social		
	Leadership	Elites		8.29

Geographic Area Index

Geographic Area	Rubric	Category	Item Number
Africa (East)	Change	Cultural	1.14
	Decision-Making		5.08
	Groups	Societies	6.07
Africa (General)	Cognition	Public Opinion	2.06
	Decision-Making		5.08
	Groups	Societies	6.10
	Individual	Acculturation	7.24
	Leadership	Styles	8.27
	Systems	Social	13.05, .49
		Political	13.22
		Organizational	13.56
Africa (North)	Change	Social-Political	1.18
	Leadership	Elites	8.12
		Developmental	1.37
Africa (sub-Sahara)	Change		5.08
	Decision-Making		7.12
	Individual	Interpersonal	13.17
	Systems	Religions	
AMERICAN REPUBLICS			
(General)	Change	Migratory	1.49
		Social-Cultural	1.57
		Interaction	3.10
Argentina	Communication	Societies-Communities	6.17
	Groups	Social	1.09
	Change	Social Mobility	1.29
Australia	Leadership	Elites, Power Structures	8.19
	Conflict	Deterrence	4.09
	Systems	Political	13.02
Barbados	Leadership	Elites	8.04
Brazil	Cognition	Values	2.22
	Groups	Tribes	6.03
		Societies-Communities	6.18
Burma	Individual	Socialization	7.37
	Groups	Small Groups	6.16
	Leadership	Power Structures	8.02
Cameroun	Systems	Social	13.04
		Political	13.51
		Social	13.18
Canada	Cognition	Political	13.26, .53
	Systems	Attitudes	2.34
		Political	13.02
Chile	Change	Social-Cultural	1.25
	Systems	Social	13.29
	Individual	Behavior	7.06
China (Chinese) General		Acculturation	7.29
		Social	1.23, .24
	Change	Migratory	1.44
China (PRC)		Political	1.54
		Learning	2.10
	Cognition	Analysis	4.49, .54
	Conflict	Role Playing	7.20, .21, .22
	Individual	Power Structures	8.08
	Leadership	Evaluation	9.13
	Methodology	Persuasion	10.08, .09
	Motivation	Authoritarian	9.13
	Systems	Stress	7.23
China (ROC)	Individual	Communities-Societies	6.13, .14
Colombia	Groups	Social	1.05
Costa Rica	Change	Perception	2.30
	Cognition	Migratory	1.26, .27
	Change	Attitudes	2.35
Cuba	Cognition		
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES			
	Change	Political	1.16
		Developmental-Social	1.47
		Mobility	
	Conflict	Analysis	4.01, .02, .03
	Leadership	Elites	8.15
		Power Structures	
Dominica	Leadership	Elites	8.04
	Communication	Cross-Cultural	3.32, .33
Ecuador			

Geographic Area	Rubric	Category	Item Number
EMERGENT NATIONS	Change	Social	1.04
Europe (General)	Change	Cultural	1.01
	Conflict	Analysis	4.02
	Decision-Making	Organizational	5.10
	Leadership	Elites	8.17
Europe (South, Mediterranean)	Systems	Social	13.38
Europe (West)	Systems	Political	13.30
Fiji	Leadership	Styles	8.11
Finland	Cognition	Perception	2.30, .32
France	Change	Social	1.42
	Decision-Making	Executive	5.02
Gabon	Systems	Social	13.16, .18
Germany (FRG)	Cognition	Perception	2.23
Germany (General)	Decision-Making	Executive	5.02
Ghana	Cognition	Attitudes	2.11
	Individual	Behavior	7.39
	Motivation		10.16
Great Britain	Decision-Making	Executive	5.02
	Leadership	Elites-Power Structures	8.19
	Systems	Political	13.02, .40, .46
Greece	Change	Social Mobility	1.13
Grenada	Leadership	Elites	8.04
Guatemala	Communication	Cross-Cultural	3.30
Guiana (British)	Leadership	Elites	8.04
Guinea (Spanish)	Systems	Social	13.18
Indonesia	Systems	Political	13.52
INTERNATIONAL	Change	Developmental	1.20, .33, .36, .41
	Communication	Social-Political	4.42
		Political	3.07
		International	3.11
		Cross-Cultural	3.13
	Conflict	Inter-Cultural	3.24
		Analysis	4.01, .02, .03
		Resolution	.31, .34
			4.19, .20, .32
			.51, .52, .55
		Management	4.23
		Insurgency	4.25, .31
		Cold War	4.29
	Decision-Making	Organizational	5.07
	Individual	Behavior	7.10
	Leadership	Elites	8.06
	Methodology	Power Structures	8.18
		Evaluation	9.02, .03, .29
		Theory	.30
		Research Design	9.24
	Negotiation	International	9.25
	Simulation	Machine	11.02, .03
	Systems	Political	12.01
India	Change	Developmental	13.58
	Groups	Social	1.51
		Ethnic	6.02
Iran	Individual	Acculturation	6.09
	Systems	Political	7.24
	Individual	Acculturation	13.03
Israel	Groups	Tribes	7.15
	Individual	Socialization	6.12
			7.33, .34, .35
Italy	Change	Cultural	.36
	Groups	Social	1.40
Jamaica	Leadership	Elites	6.01
	Individual	Behavior	8.04
Japan	Changes	Cultural	7.44
		Social	1.03
	Cognition	Perception	1.34
	Conflict	Analysis	2.26, .30
	Individual	Role Playing	4.36
	Leadership	Elites	7.03
	Systems	Religious	8.03
Kenya	Systems	Religious	13.25

Approved For Release 2002/11/22 : CIA-RDP80B01676R002900290019-2

Geographic Area	Rubric	Category	Item Number
Korea (General)	Change	Cultural	1.46
	Decision-Making	Executive	5.02
Korea (North)	Change	Political	1.43
Korea (South)	Change	Political	1.43
LATIN AMERICA (See AMERICAN REPUBLICS)			
Lebanon	Groups	Communities	6.08
	Systems	Political	13.26
Mexico	Change	Cultural	1.22, .56
		Migratory	1.26
	Cognition	Perception	2.30
	Individual	Role Playing	7.19
		Acculturation	7.24
MIDDLE EAST	Change	Cultural	1.01
		Social-Political	1.18
	Systems	Social	13.38
Mongolia	Change	Migratory	1.44
Morocco	Change	Social	1.02
	Cognition	Perception	2.01
	Change	Cultural-Social	1.25
Nigeria	Cognition	Learning	2.09
		Attitudes	2.11, .15, .27
	Groups	Tribes	6.20
	Individual	Behavior	7.28, .32
	Methodology	Evaluation	9.19
	Systems	Social	13.29
		Political	13.53
Oceania	Change	Cultural	1.55
Okinawa	Individual	Acculturation	7.24
Pakistan	Change	Developmental	1.02
		Social-Cultural	1.25
	Systems	Social	13.29
Peru	Change	Developmental	1.21
	Groups	Tribes	6.04
Philippines	Communication	Cross-Cultural	3.04
	Individual	Acculturation	7.24
Rhodesia	Leadership	Styles	8.25
SINO-SOVIET BLOC	Conflict	Analysis, Theory	4.49, .54
	Leadership	Power Structures	8.08
	Simulation	Machine	12.09
	Systems	Political	13.11
South Africa	Change	Developmental	1.06
Spain	Change	Migratory	1.27
Tanganyika	Change	Social	1.31
	Groups	Societies	6.07
	Systems	Political	13.06
		Religious	13.25
Thailand	Change	Social	1.19, .30
		Cultural	1.38
		Political-Social	1.39
	Cognition	Attitudes	2.17
	Communication	Interpersonal	3.27, .35
	Leadership	Elites	8.14
	Systems	Religious	13.28
Trinidad	Change	Cultural	1.28
	Leadership	Elites	8.04
Tunisia	Change	Social	1.02
Turkey	Change	Migratory	1.45
U.S.S.R.	Change	Cultural	1.11
		Social Mobility	1.12
		Political	1.15, .52, .54
	Cognition	Attitudes, Public Opinion	2.21
	Communication	International	3.26
	Conflict	Analysis	4.38, .49, .54
	Individual	Socialization	7.05
	Leadership	Power Structures	8.05, .08
	Systems	Social	13.15, .20, .35

Approved For Release 2002/11/22 : CIA-RDP80B01676R002900290019-2

Geographic Area	Rubric	Category	Item Number
United States	Change	Political	1.07, .53
		Social-Social Mobility	1.29
	Cognition	Attitudes	2.02, .16, .18,
			.19, .24, .34
		Perception	2.14, .20, .26,
	Communication		.30
		Public Opinion	2.31
		Interaction	3.05, .34
		Inter-Group	3.17, .18
		International	3.26
	Conflict	Analysis	4.16, .38, .54
	Decision-Making	Management	4.50
		Corporate	5.06
	Groups	Organizational	5.09
		Ethnic	6.06
	Individual	Small Groups	6.15
		Role Playing	7.03
	Leadership	Behavior	7.32
		Power Structures	8.08
		Elites-Power Structures	8.19
		Elites	8.21
	Methodology	Research Design	9.06
Vietnam (South)	Negotiation	International	11.03
		Political	13.01, .02, .10,
WEST INDIES	Systems		.36, .37
		Insurgency	4.12
		Social-Political	13.12
	Leadership	Elites	8.04, .20

Organization and Abbreviation Index

Organizations	Abbreviations	Affiliation	Index Number
Africa Service Institute .....	...	...	1.37
Alabama, University of .....	...	...	3.02
American Anthropological Association	AAA	...	1.01, .03, .14, .19, .21, .22, .28, .46--6.12, .20--7.19, .31--9.01--13.04, .07, .16, .25, .30, .32, .33, .38, .39, .56
American Association for the Advancement of Science .....	...	...	3.17
American Committee for Liberation, Freedom for the Peoples of the USSR.....	...	...	2.21
American Friends Service Committee.....	...	...	10.03
American Institute for Research	AIR	University of Pittsburgh	9.15
American Orthopsychiatric Association	AOA	...	1.08, .17, .35--2.21--3.01, .05, .12, .23, .26, .36--4.06, .11, .13, .15, .17, .18, .29, .30, .32, .33, .35, .38, .40, .52, .53, .54--5.01--9.03, .04, .16, .17, .21, .23, .28--10.02, .03, .11--11.01--12.10
American Political Science Association ....	...	...	8.23
American Psychological Association	APA	...	1.38--2.33--3.27, .31, .35--4.08, .25, .31, .48--8.12, .14, .28--13.32
American University.....	...	...	13.45
Amherst College .....	...	...	8.11
Arizona, University of.....	...	...	4.12
Association for Asian Studies .....	...	...	4.11
Bell Telephone Laboratories .....	...	...	1.28
Bennington College .....	...	...	10.01
Boston College .....	...	...	3.29--13.20, .21
Boston University .....	...	...	13.52
Bridgeport, University of .....	...	...	2.24, .26--8.27
Brooklyn College.....	...	...	1.20
Brown University .....	...	...	9.02
Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.	BSSR	...	4.10--7.09
California Institute of Technology	CIT	...	1.36, .43, .47--2.13--3.13--6.11, .12--7.31, .39--10.16--12.07--13.05, .12, .28, .39
California - Berkeley, University of .....	...	...	1.22, .52--2.20--3.37, 4.13, .29--8.20--9.14, .20--10.06
California - Los Angeles, University of	UCLA	...	2.14--7.16
California - Riverside, University of .....	...	...	1.26, .27, .31--13.30
Catholic University of America .....	...	...	5.03, .04, .05
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences	CASBS	...	4.06
Center for Conflict Resolution	CF CR	University of Michigan	1.25
Center for International Affairs	CIAF	Harvard University	13.51
Center for International Affairs	CFIA	NYU	3.26--12.09
Center for International Studies	CIS	MIT	2.35--9.25
Center for International Studies	CIS	Princeton University	13.03, .47
Center for Middle East Studies .....	...	Harvard University	4.28
Center for Public Affairs .....	...	Dartmouth College	7.25, .26--9.24--11.05
Center for Research on Social Behavior.....	CRSB	University of Delaware	4.21
Chestnut Lodge Research Institute.....	...	...

Organizations	Abbreviations	Affiliation	Index Number
Chicago, University of .....	...	...	2.12--7.18, .28--8.15
Cincinnati, University of.....	...	...	6.20--9.11--13.53
City College of New York.....	...	...	7.44--8.13--9.29
Colgate University.....	...	...	13.35
Colorado, University of .....	...	...	1.16--7.15--8.25
Columbia University .....	...	...	--9.10--13.42
			1.01--2.27--4.16, .35--5.07, .13, .15--9.05, .06, .14--10.12, .13--11.06, .07 .08, .14
Committee on Human Development.....	CHD	University of Chicago	2.12--7.18, .28
Connecticut, University of .....	...	...	3.30--13.19
Cornell University.....	...	...	1.21--5.08--7.05, .23, .24--13.06
Council for Atomic Age Studies	CAAS	Columbia University	5.12
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.	CFR	...	3.07
Dartmouth College .....	...	...	2.05--4.12, .28--8.18--10.10
Delaware, University of.....	...	...	7.25, .26--9.24--11.05
Denver, University of .....	...	...	3.23
Education Testing Service	ETS	...	3.19, .20
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy .....	...	...	4.36
Florida, University of .....	...	...	1.48, .49--2.22--6.13, .17, .18
Foreign Service Institute	FSI	Department of State	3.28
George Washington University .....	...	...	1.39--2.17--7.02
Goddard College .....	...	...	13.06
Grinnell College.....	...	...	8.21
Group Effectiveness Research Laboratory	GERL	University of Illinois	8.10
Harvard University .....	...	...	1.12, .15, .25, .35, .56--3.03--9.21--13.03, .15, .22, .23, .29, .47, .49
Hawaii, University of .....	...	...	7.38
Hollins College .....	...	...	11.02
Howard University.....	...	...	4.15
Human Ecology Fund	HEF	...	2.10, .11--7.06, .21
Human Relations Area Files	HRAF	Yale University	7.14, .24
Human Resources Research Office	HumRRO	George Washington University	7.02
Illinois, University of .....	...	...	2.08--3.11, .24--4.33--6.19--7.41--8.10--10.05--11.04
Indiana State College .....	...	...	5.02
Indiana University .....	...	...	1.09--2.28--4.49--8.19--10.17--13.11, .50
Iowa, State University of .....	...	...	13.36, .37
Institute of Behavioral Research.....	IBR	Texas Christian University	3.25, 5.12--8.22
Institute for Communications Research.....	ICR	University of Illinois	2.08--3.11, .24--4.33
Institute for Defense Analyses	IDA	...	4.38, .39
Institute for Group Relations	IGR	University of Oklahoma	4.40
Institute of Human Development	IHD	University of California Berkeley	7.39--10.16
Institute for International Services	IIS	...	2.07--3.32, .33--7.32--10.07
Institute for Social Research	INSR	University of Washington	9.09
Institute of International Studies	IIST	University of California - Berkeley	1.36--2.13
Institute for Research in Social Science	IRSS	University of North Carolina	10.04
Institute of Social Research	ISR	University of Michigan	2.15
Institute for the Study of National Behavior .....	...	...	3.36
Institute of War and Peace Studies	IWPS	Columbia University	4.16--5.07--9.06--13.14

Organizations	Abbreviations	Affiliation	Index Number
Iowa State University	13.36, .37
Johns Hopkins University - Baltimore	7.27
Johns Hopkins University - Washington	1.02--2.01
Juvenile Delinquency Planning Grant	2.09
Kansas, University of	13.33
Kentucky, University of	1.51
Lafayette College	1.14
Lake Erie College	1.23, .24--2.10-- 7.20, .21, .22--9.13 --10.09--13.27
Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute	4.13
Lockheed Missiles and Space Company	4.50
Long Island University	1.46
Louisville, University of	9.11
Maryland, University of	6.06, .09
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	MIT	...	1.32, .39, .41, .45-- 3.26--4.09, .37-- 8.17--12.09
Menninger Foundation, The	7.30
Mental Health Research Institute	MHRI	University of Michigan	2.25--4.41, .42 .43, .44, .45--4.46 .47--7.17, 9.23--10.15 --12.10, .11, .12
Miami University	8.02
Michigan, University of	1.03, .07, .19-- 2.15, .16, .25-- 3.34--4.06, .41, .42, .43, .44, .45, .46, .47--5.09--7.17, .43--9.23, .24-- 10.02, .15--12.10, .11, .12--13.46 2.23, .30--3.10-- 7.11, .33, .34, .35, .36 6.01, .02
Michigan State University	6.21
Mills College	8.03, .16--9.01
Mississippi, University of	12.02
Missouri, University of	4.26
Mitre Corporation, The	3.12
Muskingum College	6.05
National Association of Broadcasters	5.10--7.37
National Training Laboratories	7.01
Nebraska, University of	8.27
Nevada, University of	
New Lincoln School	
New York, State University College, New Paltz, New York	13.26
New York, State University of (Stony Brook)	10.11
New York University	NYU	...	1.10, .11--2.36-- 4.20--6.03--6.04, .10--7.40--8.06-- 11.01--13.08, .51 1.57--3.05, .06--6.08 7.08--10.04
North Carolina, University of	13.38
Northeastern University	2.12--12.06
Northwestern University	7.29
Notre Dame, University of	5.10
Ohio State University	1.04--4.40--12.03
Oklahoma, University of	9.12--13.41
Oregon, University of	4.51, .52
Peace Research Institute	PRI	...	3.14
Pennsylvania State University	4.35, .55--7.46--13.34 .58
Pennsylvania, University of	2.18, .19--4.04, .05 --10.14--11.03
Pittsburgh, University of	1.17
Planned Parenthood Federation of America	1.08
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.	

Organizations	Abbreviations	Affiliation	Index Number
Princeton University .....	...	...	1.18, .30, .33, .34, .41--2.35--9.25
Puerto Rico, University of .....	...	...	6.14
Purdue University .....	...	...	1.58--8.29--9.22
Queens College .....	...	...	1.13--7.07--10.08
Raytheon Company, The .....	...	...	4.01, .02, .03, .19 .34--5.11--12.01
Research Analysis Corporation	RAC	...	4.24
Research Center for Human Relations .....	...	New York University	4.20
Research Institute for the Study of Man.....	RISM	Columbia University	9.05--11.06
Research Program on Economic Adjustments to Disarmament.....	...	...	...
Rice University.....	...	...	3.08, .09
Russian Research Center	RRC	Harvard University	1.12--13.15, .29
Rutgers University .....	...	...	2.02--7.03--
San Francisco State College .....	...	...	4.13--4.24--13.48
Sarah Lawrence College .....	...	...	13.31
School of Advanced International Studies	SAIS	Johns Hopkins University	1.02--2.01
School of Industrial and Labor Relations .....	...	Cornell University	5.08
School of International Service	SIS	American University	1.38--13.32
School of Public Health .....	...	Harvard University	1.35
School of Public Relations and Communications .....	...	Boston University	3.29
Smith College .....	...	...	1.06--13.16, .17, .18 .18
Sociological Research Laboratory .....	...	Washington State University	6.15
Social Science Research Council.....	...	...	10.08
Special Operations Research Office	SORO	American University	2.33--3.27, .28, .31, .35--4.08, .25, .31, .48--8.12, .14 4.14, .27--7.42--9.26, .27, .31--13.43, .44, .54 13.43, .44, .54
Stanford Research Institute	SRI	...	3.04--4.13, .32, .54--5.06--9.19
Stanford University .....	...	...	4.01, .02, .03, .19 .34--12.01
Strategic Studies Division	SSD	Raytheon Company	8.26
Suicide Prevention Center .....	...	...	1.36--6.11--7.42
Survey Research Center	SRC	University of California - Berkeley	1.07--2.16--3.34--13.46
Survey Research Center	SRC	University of Michigan	...
Swarthmore College .....	...	...	...
System Development Corporation - Santa Monica	SDC	...	7.04--12.07
System Development Corporation - Washington, D.C. ....	...	...	9.07
Temple University .....	...	...	3.01, .17
Tennessee, University of .....	...	...	1.29--13.10
Texas Christian University	TCU	...	1.53--3.25--5.12--8.22
Thiel College .....	...	...	8.01
Toledo University .....	...	...	6.16
Tulane University .....	...	...	6.07--13.24, .25
Utah, University of .....	...	...	2.03--7.15
Vanderbilt University .....	...	...	1.40
Vermont, University of .....	...	...	8.05
Wake Forest College.....	...	...	13.04
Washington School of Psychiatry .....	...	...	3.15, .16
Washington, State University of .....	...	...	6.15
Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri). (St. Louis, Missouri) .....	...	...	1.50--2.31, .32--3.18--4.23--7.19--8.07--13.09, .56, .57
Washington, University of .....	...	...	1.55--2.29--9.09
Wayne State University.....	...	...	1.05, .40, .42--4.35
Wesleyan University .....	...	...	6.16--8.23
Western Behavioral Science Institute	WBSI	...	2.04--3.21--8.09--12.04, .05 13.01, .02, .40
Wisconsin, University of - Madison.....	...	...	7.12--8.08--13.13
Wisconsin, University of - Milwaukee .....	...	...	1.44
Wisconsin, University of - Racine .....	...	...	2.06, .34, 7.14, .45--8.04
Yale University .....	...	...	...